The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2261. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Explanatory Correspondence Concerning the British Visit to the Washington.

The subjoined letters of Secretary CASS and Mr. DALLAS, owing to telegraphic delay, were published in only a part of yesterday's impression. Of the remaining documents, which consist chiefly of letters that passed between Commodore MCINTOSH and Sir W. C. ALDHAM, Captain of H. B. M. steam-frigate *Valorous*, in relation to the visit of British officers to the *Washington*, only a summary has appeared. As this is a matter in which the public is deeply interested, we now give this correspondence complete. The documents were sent to Congress on Wednesday, in answer to a resolution of the House.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., requesting the President of the United States, if not inconsistent with the public interests, "to communicate all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico," I transmit the accompanying reports from the Secretaries of State and of the Navy. The report from the Secretary of State is not, in strictness embraced by the terms of the resolution, but I deem it advisable to communicate to the House the information therein contained. JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Hon. JAMES L. ORR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1858.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to that House "all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British navy of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico," has the honor to report that no official information concerning these proceedings has been received by this Department.

As connected, however, with the general subject of the resolution of the House, the Secretary of State has the honor to submit herewith extracts from a dispatch to this department, received on the 14th inst. from the Minister of the United States in London, which reports a conversation had by him on the 26th ult. with Lord MALMESBURY, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In relation to the first paragaph of this reported conversation, referring to a communication supposed to have been made by the British Minister at Washington to the President, it is deemed proper, for the purpose of correcting an evident misapprehension, to transmit herewith the accompanying copy of a note from Lord NAPIER, which, with his Lordship's consent, is placed at the disposal of the President:

By direction of the President the Secretary of State also transmits herewith a copy of his note to the minister of the United States at Madrid, dated Oct. 21, 1858, and extracts from the reply of that minister, dated Nov. 15, and received yesterday at this department, together with the copy of a memorandum, which accompanied it, of the Spanish minister's observations as furnished by the Assistant Secretary of State at Madrid. Respectfully submitted,

To the President. LEWIS CASS.

Mr. Dallas to Mr. Cass—[Extracts.]

No. 138.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: Having just returned from the Foreign Office, I have the honor to report the substance of my conversation with the Earl of MALMESBURY. After receiving me with frankness and cordiality, his lordship said that he had invited the interview because he was aware that my letters for Washington would go forward to-morrow, and he wished me to convey in them some few remarks from him.

First—That Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir W. G. OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua; that it was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions, and that one of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate.

Second—That Sir W. G. OUSELEY was by this time at Nicaragua, and would exert himself to obtain the ratification of the treaty, in doing which it was indispensable that he should be protected by the presence of a naval force, from any violence meditated by filibusters.

Third—The two Governments harmonized perfectly in their determination to arrest or crush the ravages of General WALKER and his associates. Nothing could be more entirely just and satisfactory than the President's proclamation.

Fourth—He had, however, been much surprised at the contents of a recent letter from Lord NAPIER, which stated that General CASS considers the orders issued for the protection of Sir W. G. OUSELEY to be in compatible with the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Those orders were to the effect that if the Government of Nicaragua required for their defence from filibusters the active intervention of a military power, a suitable armed force was to land, seize the offenders, and hand them over, if American, to the nearest authority of the United States, and having done this, to retire immediately. He could not understand why such a proceeding should be regarded as a violation of that article of the treaty which interdicted "occupation" and "dominion," especially as a clause of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, with which this Government found no fault, but on the contrary, it desired to see effected, provided for exactly the same sort of temporary assistance. It was impossible to allow their diplomatic representative to have his object cut short by marauders. When the treaty was disposed of there would be an end of their interference. Thus far, as to Central America.

Fifth—In regard to Mexico, his lordship described Spain as extremely irritated by cruelties inflicted upon Spaniards, and as threatening to send a fleet to punish and exact redress. England, however, had successfully persuaded delay, and Mexico was in so distracted a condition, that she could scarcely be said to have a responsible Government. England had herself been grossly outraged in the person of Mr. HANSON, whose treatment could best be resented in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown by a British fleet sent to Tampico. Her Majesty's Government, however, were adverse to any strong measure which might make things worse than they already are, and the severity of which would probably fall upon the innocent. It was difficult to say to what result the disordered state of Mexico must lead if the nations interested in her well-being forbear to intervene.

* * * * * * *

My sollicitude in this narrative has been to give the leading ideas of Lord MALMESBURY. Of course he was not unfrequently interrupted by comments from myself, which led to collateral explanations. Among other things, I remarked that the provision in the Cass-Yrisarri treaty which seemed to me rather to carry out, than to violate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by securing for all equally the safe and uninterrupted transit, was essentially different in its character from the Admiralty orders which, amid the struggles of different parties, left to the discretion of the naval officers whom to recognize as the *de facto* Government of Nicaragua, and whom to denounce for British pursuit and dispersion as filibusters. If the popular Party now in motion acquired strength, their adversaries would, as a matter of course, brand them with that odious name and call for British succor; thus installing foreign troops to settle the political destinies of the country. That was a consequence to which the President and the people of the United States could not be supposed to be insensible and which of all things was most repugnant to the spirit and terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and which could not possibly follow from the application as contemplated by Gen. CASS, of merely such temporary force as might be thought by Nicaragua herself as necessary to keep the transit route open for common convenience. He insisted that both landings in the two cases were equally right or equally wrong. He esteemed them to be right, and certainly any attempt by filibusters to defeat the operations of Sir W. GORE OUSELEY would be put down.

I also incidentally remarked that I regretted that his lordship had expressed some leaning in favor of Mr. BELLY's project. He disclaimed having done so. Mr. BELLY was patronized neither by England nor France. He was a speculating adventurer. It was immaterial by whom the work of opening the Transit was effected. If any of the citizens of the United States held an unexpired or unforfeited contract they would be entitled to go on. He was not intimate with the merits of the several claimants to contracts.

Again, in the course of the interview, I referred with probably an obvious feeling to the alleged joint note addressed by the French and British Ministers to our Government respecting Mons. BELLY's contract. He promptly and emphatically denied that anything of the sort had been written, or ever contemplated.

The rumor of the morning, coming direct from Paris, was adverted to, that the Anglo French fleet had orders to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico. That rumor, he said, had lowered the Funds, and was, nevertheless, utterly destitute of foundation.

I can perceive that the discovery of golden sands in Fraser's River, leading to the creation of the new Colony of British Columbia has increased the solicitude for Isthmian routes of transit, in other respects the pacific dispositions of the Government do not appear to have changed. Lord MALMESBURY several times remarked that it was best to accomplish one aim at a time; that the disrelished protectorate of the Mosquito Territory was finally disposed of in Sir WILLIAM's treaty; that, as soon as an English guarantee applied to the Nicaragua route, capital, science and labor would hasten to accomplish the work, however formidable it appeared.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, G. M. DALLAS.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

[Private.]

H. B. M. LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, marked "Private," of yesterday's date, referring to an account which has reached you from Mr. DALLAS, recapitulating a conversation which that Minister had recently held with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of MALMESBURY is reported to have stated on that occasion that—

"Lord NAPIER had communicated to the President the treaty negotiated by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY with the Minister from Nicaragua. It was believed that no objection was expressed to its provisions. One of its objects was to terminate the Mosquito protectorate."

I conceive that what the Earl of MALMESBURY intended to convey to Mr. DALLAS was this:

"Lord NAPIER has imparted verbally to General CASS the general sense of a projected treaty which Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is instructed to negotiate with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which is to terminate the Mosquito protectorate, and to which no objection was expressed by the United States Government."

I have not had the honor of holding any personal communication with the President on this subject.

In so far as I am informed, no treaty has, as yet, been concluded by Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY with any agent on the part of Nicaragua. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly, NAPIER.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 15, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference to this department of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th instant, requesting the President (if not inconsistent with the public interests) "to communicate all information in his possession, or which may shortly come into his possession, respecting the reported recent acts of visitation by officers of the British Navy of American vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico," and to lay before you copies of two dispatches, Nos. 52 and 53, and their inclosures, recently received from Flag Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, commanding home squadron, which contain all the information the department has on the subject.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

The President of the United States.

No. 52.] FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived off this place at 6 o'clock last evening. The *Savannah* is in the river, and the officers and men are in good health, having but eleven on her sick report. The *Jamestown* left a few days since for fresh sea air, and would touch at Aspinwall and return here immediately. I regret to learn she has some thirty cases of the fever. Should they not have lessened I will send her on her arrival immediately back to Aspinwall, as perhaps the most healthy of the two places.

The *Washington*, mail steamer, arrived here on the 18th inst. and is now firing up for Aspinwall. Her passengers are still on board, there being no means to take them either across the country or to San Francisco, had they reached San Juan del Sur. The *Hermann* left Panama direct to San Francisco. I anticipated precisely what has occurred, as I informed you in a previous letter.

The *Valorous*, Sir W. C. ALDHAM, with Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY on board, is now the only English vessel-of-war in the river. I have heard a report that an officer was sent from her to board the *Washington* after she had been inspected and passed by the *Savannah*, and who put some very improper interrogatories to her Captain, and that Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, was dispatched in great haste to the Colorado River in search of two hundred fillibusters, which rumor stated had been landed from the *Washington* at that point, and that he sent a boat on board the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, then lying in that river, to ascertain the correctness of the report. I am taking immediate measures to get full particulars from Captain JARVIS, and will report them in full by the next opportunity; but, according to my present understanding of the matter, it looks like a renewal of the scenes which lately occurred around the island of Cuba, changed only to fillibusters for Africans. You may rely on my taking prompt and efficient measures to protect the honor of our flag should it become necessary; and if really Her Britannic Majesty's officers have instructions to board and examine American ships for fillibusters, under the very guns of the ships of my squadron, the time must be very short before the most serious consequences may be anticipated. But I hope some explanation may be made, so soon as I can invest the matter, which may give a more favorable aspect to the course said to have been pursued.

The *Valorous* saluted my flag this morning, which was promptly returned. I write in haste, to get my letters off by the *Washington*.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JAMES MCINTOSH,
Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief, Ho ne Squadron.
The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 53.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE, ASPINWALL, Dec. 3, 1858.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 26th ult., in my No. 52, to inform you of my arrival at San Juan del Norte on the evening of the 25th, and also that the *Washington* had arrived, her passengers still on board, without the prospect of crossing the country by that route. She left on the 26th for Aspinwall, and has again returned to the United States with a large portion of her deceived passengers; verifying, I regret it on many accounts, precisely what I reported to you might be expected in my letter No. 48, under date of 16th October last. That route may, therefore, for the present, be considered as closed.

The *Valorous*, Captain W. C. ALDHAM, was the only British vessel-of-war in port when I left. Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY and family were still on board.

I reported to you that I had verbally learned that the *Washington* had been examined by boats from the *Valorous*, subsequently to her being boarded and passed by Captain JARVIS, of the *Savannah*; that Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, had been dispatched in great haste to the Colorado River in search of "fillibusters;" that she had boarded the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, then at anchor in that river, with armed boats, in search of them; that I was taking immediate measures to get the full particulars from Captain JARVIS: and that I would report to you in full by the next opportunity.

Before I proceed further, however, I will here state that the reports in relation to the *Catharine Maria* were greatly exaggerated, and have been most satisfactorily explained to me by Captain ALDHAM, and that I have not the slightest reason to believe that another case, such as occurred on board the *Washington*, will be repeated. I am, however, constrained to say that I believe, had Capt. ALDHAM been left entirely to his own judgment, that such a proceeding would not have occurred at all.

I herewith inclose to you copies of the correspondence with Captain ALDHAM on this subject, by which you will perceive that he claims a protectorate over the harbor of "Greytown," (Nos. 1, 2 and 3.) I trust that my letters will meet your approval.

I should here state that my first letter to Captain ALDHAM reached him on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, and his answer was not received until Monday morning; but at the same time I received a private note of a most friendly character from Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, in which he stated that he had had interviews with the President and yourself just previously to his leaving the United States. I had sent my card to him by my flag lieutenant in the first boat that left my ship after my arrival, and desired him to express my regret to Sir WILLIAM that the exceedingly bad weather and heavy sea prevented me from personally paying my respects.

You will perceive that my second letter to Captain ALDHAM is dated on the day his answer to my first was received. It was with a private note to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY sent in on that afternoon by my Secretary, Mr. ZANTZINGER, in which I stated to Sir WILLIAM that he might be confided in, as he had stated in his note, "he would have been glad we should have met, as he would have been pleased to have had a little chat on subjects of mutual interest to both of us."

I would here inform you that, from the moment of my anchoring up to the time I left San Juan del Norte, it was blowing a norther, with a heavy sea heaving in, the ship rolling the muzzles of her gun-deck guns deeply in the water, requiring the officers and men to get into and out of the boats by ropes and ladders, and the selection of the most active to do it even in that way. It was attended with great danger, and, in my weak state, precluded the possibility of doing it, which was the only reason I did not wait on Sir WILLIAM.

Mr. ZANTZINGER returned to the ship about 6 P. M., bringing with him Captain ALDHAM, of the *Valorous*, and who, upon my invitation, at once consented, in consequence of the roughness of the weather, to remain with me for the night. A short period after his arrival, Mr. SYNGE, Sir WILLIAM's Secretary of Legation, came on board, intending also to spend the night. I had determined, when I sent Mr. ZANTZINGER in with my second letter to Captain ALDHAM, to leave the anchorage as soon as he returned, for I could not remain longer there with the ship straining in every direction, the oakum starting from her seams, and the danger of injuring some portion of her engines. I, therefore, concluded, as I was obliged to leave, and as I thought it necessary you should receive the very earliest information as to all the facts, to return to Aspinwall, so as to meet the steamer of to-morrow. I requested Mr. ZANTZINGER to inform Sir WILLIAM and Captain ALDHAM, that I should proceed to Aspinwall when I left, and would be pleased to take any communications they might desire to send.

To this, most probably, and to a great desire, as Capt. ALDHAM, declared, to have an interview with me, I was indebted for the unceremonious visit of both him and the Secretary of Legation; the latter, no doubt, being sent by Sir WILLIAM purposely, to remove all unfavorable impressions and talk over, rather than write further upon, the subjects at issue; which, in truth, I did not regret, for I was not insensible of the fact that, in such a correspondence, Capt. ALDHAM would have the benefit of the advice and experience of Sir WILLIAM. Capt. ALDHAM and myself conversed most frankly upon the subject of the *Washington*. He declared his having no intention of an interference with American vessels: his great desire to act in concert with me in endeavoring to prevent the landing of "fillibusters;" that he could not possibly see the slightest cause for the apprehension of any difficulty; and that, so far as he was concerned, there should be none.

With Mr. SYNGE the conversation was equally frank. He, however, distinctly declared that England had never abandoned the protectorate, but that he believed, before the 1st of January next, the whole matter would be finally settled; that as to boarding and searching American vessels, they had already abandoned it, not from fear or pusillanimity, but because England felt she could do so honorably, and ought to do it; and it was not probable it was now to be revived; that there was certainly nothing secret or mysterious in Sir WILLIAM's mission, as it was well understood in Washington; and that no officer in her Britannic Majesty's service would be less likely to do any act which could be construed as offensive, or as an interference with us, than Captain ALDHAM. In the conversation I had little to say, for my position had been taken in my correspondence, and I desired there to leave it.

I do not pretend to give you the precise words of these free and frank conversations, but I have endeavored, so far as my memory serves me, to give you their meaning literally; and if there was sincerity in them, of which I have not the slightest doubt, I am happy to say I can see at present no cause of apprehension on our part for a recurrence of the proceeding. I was much pleased with both the gentlemen, and everything was done by Captain GARDNER and myself which hospitality or kindness could dictate to make them comfortable and at home. They left the ship fully so impressed.

Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is expected to reach this on Monday next in the British mail steamer.

I have to state to you the utter impossibility of this ship remaining at anchor off San Juan del Norte during the blowing of a norther. She has been more strained in the four days I was there, in hull, masts, and rigging, than she could have been in a dozen winter voyages across the Atlantic. These winds blow in squalls, and when they moderate, the current from the river is running out with such velocity as to cause the ship to lay directly in the trough of the sea, and to roll most heavily, certainly endangering her masts and straining her engines. It is a bad anchorage even in the regular trades, for then, as was the case in the *Wabash* when she landed her men, the ship was rolling guns under; but, in a norther—and this is the season for their recurring every few days—it is simply impossible without the utmost danger. No ship with too great a draught to enter the river should be kept there from November to March. Mr. BURTON, the pilot, now informs me that he has more recently sounded thoroughly the bar, and, as a constant thing, twenty-three feet is all that can be found; but that, occasionally, as was the case some time since when the *Savannah* entered the river, twenty-five feet were found in two instances. Such a variation makes it too precarious for this ship ever to enter the river.

The *Jamestown*, I regret to say, left here with our mails before my arrival; but, as she has had fair winds, and I ordered her immediately back, I hope to receive any dispatches she may have for me in a few days, and I shall await here her arrival.

I herewith also transmit the petition of a town meeting, held at San Juan del Norte on the 18th ultimo, addressed to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, and the response of Sir WILLIAM. These papers I only received from Mr. COTRELL, our commercial agent, just previous to getting under weigh from that place. (Nos. 4, 5, 6.)

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. MC. MCINTOSH,
Flag Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.
The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

No. 1.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 26, 1858.

SIR: I inclose to you a copy of a report made to me to-day by Captain JOSEPH R. DAVIS, commanding the United States ship *Savannah*. It relates, as you will perceive, to the visit to the American steamer *Washington*, by two of the officers of her Britannic Majesty's Navy, attached to the ship under your command. I have also a verbal report relative to the boarding by Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*, of the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, in the Colorado River, in search, it is said, of fillibusters.

Of the last act I am, as yet, but imperfectly informed. In both cases, however, quite enough has been ascertained to cause me deep regret at the course pursued, and much anxiety, if persevered in, or again repeated, of maintaining the peaceful relations at present existing between our two Governments.

My instructions are most rigid in relation to the boarding, delaying or examining of American merchant vessels by the vessels-of-war of any other nation, and I see no difference between the doing so, whether in search of filibusters or Africans. They look to no such difference, and it cannot for a moment be admitted. These instructions must be executed to the extent of the power intrusted to my command, and I assure you that it will be most agreeable to me if it can be done without the slightest misunderstanding in relation to our respective cuties, and still preserve the peaceful relations which now and I hope may continue to exist between our two nations. To secure this most desirable end, vessels under the American flag calling at the ports of Central America must be exempted from visit or search on any account.

A part of my duty here, with a portion of the squadron under my command, is to prevent the landing in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the other Republics of Central America, all filibustering or other illegal expeditions, should any attempt it, from the United States, under the American flag; and the officers in command of the ships of my squadron are strictly instructed upon this point. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for the interference by the ships-of-war of her Britannic Majesty's Navy with vessels under the American flag, and it is to be hoped that the officers commanding them will desist from creating all unnecessary excitement, and the danger of an interruption to the good understanding which at present exists, particularly as I received, under date of the 7th July last, the assurance of Commodore KELLETT that he had issued instructions to the respective captains and commanders of the ships and vessels under his orders "to cease visiting or interfering with American vessels in these waters."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JAMES MC. MCINTOSH.

Flag-Officer, Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.
Sir W. C. ALDHAM, K. C. B., Commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

SIR; I have the honor of informing you that since I wrote you this afternoon I have the following information:

Two officers from one of the British ships in the harbor boarded the *Washington* within fifteen minutes after she came to anchor, and asked Capt. CHURCHILL the following questions: "Where from?" How many passengers have you?" "How many days out from New-York?" "Did you stop at any port on your way out?"

These questions were answered. They then wished to look at his passenger-list. Captain CHURCHILL referred them to his Purser. On looking over the list which they received from the Purser, they asked, "How many passengers have you?" He answered by stating the number. "Are they all Americans?" "No; they are of various nations." "Are they armed?" "Not any to my knowledge." "Did the American officers who boarded you examine your hold?" No." Mr. KING, the first mate, who was present at the interview, remarked that if they (the officers) wished any information on the subject they might obtain it by applying to one of the American ships-of-war in the harbor. They replied "that their instructions were to obtain their information direct."

The above is all the information I have received; I shall await your further instructions upon the subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOSEPH R. DAVIS, Captain.

Flag-Officer JAMES MCINTOSH, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron.

No. 2.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
GREYTOWN, Nov. 28, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., inclosing a copy of a report made to you by Captain JARVIS, of the United States ship *Savannah*, relating to the visit, on the 17th inst., of two officers of Her Majesty's ship under my command to the American steamer *Washington*, which had just anchored at this port.

In reply, I must express my great regret that you should consider the act of visiting an American merchant vessel within this port, which is under the protection of Great Britain, for the purpose of obtaining the information which is usually required by all civilized nations from vessels entering their harbors, or those under their protection, or in any friendly port, in the same light as delaying, boarding and examining of an American vessel on the high seas in search of slaves or pirates; and I still more deeply regret that my acting in accordance with established usages in this respect should cause you to apprehend any such grave danger as that to which you allude.

I trust to remove from your mind any misunderstanding as to my acts and intentions, and beg to assure you that, in carrying out my instructions, which are of a similar nature to those which you have received from your Government, and which you have been kind enough to communicate to me, it will be my earnest endeavor and my most pleasing duty to act in a spirit of perfect frankness and cordiality with the flag officer or any other officers of the United States forces on the station.

There are some circumstances which appear to have escaped your attention, and which I beg to bring to your notice.

The *Washington* had been boarded by the United States ship *Savannah* previous to my sending a boat to her, and as she had been permitted to enter the harbor, it was evident, judging from the declarations of the United States Government against all illegal invaders, that she was not employed by the fillibusters, for in that case she would have been forbidden to enter the port.

After the *Washington* had anchored in this port, the usual and natural course of sending to make inquiries and obtain news was followed. No prohibition of all friendly intercourse between American merchant or passenger vessels and Her Majesty's ships had been made known to me; such intercourse is customary in times of peace among all civilized nations, and is never objected to by Her Majesty's officers when practiced by United States men-of-war to English merchantmen.

I beg to point out that such a hostile prohibition would have been in the present case highly inconvenient to some of the passengers on board who are English subjects, one of them, indeed, a British functionary proceeding with his family to one of Her Majesty's possessions on the Pacific Coast, and, unless in case of actual warfare, such prohibition of intercourse appears quite unusual. None such now exists on board Her Majesty's packets with respect to foreign men-of-war, either in this harbor or elsewhere.

I have to thank you, Sir, for imparting to me the gratifying nature of your instructions respecting the fillibusters, or others illegally attacking nations with whom our respective Governments are in peaceful relation; such an honorable course was to be expected from the well-known disposition and declaration of the United States Government; and it is highly satisfactory to me to acquaint you that my instructions are to a similar purport, and are actuated by the same spirit.

In order to convince you of the perfect frankness and cordiality with which I am desirous to act towards you, I will, if you will allow me to trespass still further on your time, lay before you at once, and without waiting till you communicate to me formally the reports on the subject which, as yet, have only reached you verbally, a clear statement of the circumstances under which I directed Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's ship *Leopard*, to proceed to the Colorado River.

Having received a notification from the authorities of the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments that a hostile force had landed, or were about to land, in the River Colorado, with a request that I would aid in preventing it, I immediately dispatched Captain WAINWRIGHT, in the *Leopard*, to ascertain if such was the case.

Captain WAINWRIGHT left this port late in the afternoon of the 18th instant, and, it being dark, mistook the entrance to the river, and anchored two or three miles to the southward of it. At daylight he weighed, and anchored off the river, and in his own boat, accompanied by two others, pulled into the river, examining the banks on either side, to see if there were any traces of a landing having taken place. In proceeding up the river, he observed the *Catharine Maria* at anchor, and as he neared her, perceived some persons on board, with whom he was acquainted. He immediately went alongside in his own boat only, and, going on board, requested to be informed if they had heard or had seen anything resembling marauders or filibusters in the neighborhood, and, being answered in the negative, Captain WAINWRIGHT left the *Catharine Maria*, and returned to his own ship, weighed, and was at anchor again in this port by noon of the 19th.

I trust, Sir, that this frank explanation of the circumstances to which your letter alludes will convince you that I have acted in no spirit of interference with American merchant vessels, and have not arrogated to myself any right which is not conceded by universal custom to the commanding officer of the naval forces in a port belonging to, or placed under the protection of, his own nation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
W. CORNWALLIS ALDHAM, Captain.

Flag-officer JAMES MC. MCINTOSH, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron U. S. ships.

No. 3.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE,
OFF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 29, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of the 28th inst.

As a justification of your act in sending officers from your ship to visit and examine American merchant vessels entering the port of San Juan del Norte, you inform me that "this port is under the protection of Great Britain"; I am not, however, aware that my Government has ever acknowledged such protection. On the contrary, my Government has always repudiated it. The first article of the "Clayton-Bulwer Convention" distinctly disavows it. I quote therefrom: "Agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, *or assume, or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.*"

If her Majesty's vessels board our merchant vessels for the purpose of examining the papers and cargo of those which enter the port of San Juan del Norte, as the officers from the *Valorous* did, then you "assume" to "exercise dominion," which the "Clayton-Bulwer convention" distinctly disclaims. Such construction I cannot for one moment recognize until further advised by my Government; and, consequently, I must act under my present instructions, the tenor of which were communicated to you in my letter of the 26th inst.

I beg to express to you my entire satisfaction with your explanation in respect to the visit of Captain WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's frigate *Leopard* to the American steamer *Catharine Maria*, in the Colorado River, and of which visit I stated to you that I was but imperfectly informed; but which I find, from your frank and clear representation, and for which I thank you, was very much exaggerated.

I regret, however, to find that I am misunderstood by you as objecting to a friendly visit from one of her Majesty's ships-of-war to an American vessel in this or any other port. Such was not my objection, for I am aware that it is customary to make such visits by the vessels-of-war of all nations, and they are constantly made to her Majesty's mail-packets by the ships of my squadron; but they are simply acts of courtesy, with offer of services, &c. The *Washington* has been boarded by an officer from the United States ship *Savannah*, in obedience to my instructions to Capt. JARVIS in relation to all American vessels bound into the river or that should appear off this port, and she was strictly examined, particularly as to improper persons who might be forcing themselves into Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

She was found to be in all respects regularly cleared, her passengers unexceptionable, and she was therefore permitted to enter the river. Under other circumstances, the *Washington* would have been, as you justly infer, prevented from going in. A friendly visit from a boat from your ship after the *Washington* had anchored, would never have been made by me the subject of complaint. But the inquiries which were propounded by the boarding officers from your ship looked at once into a thorough investigation and examination of the ship, and to the manner in which the United States officers had performed their duties. This I considered as exceeding what would be characterized as a *friendly visit*, to which I called your attention, and which I am constrained still to consider as unnecessary on the part of the officers under your command.

I trust, however, from the frank and friendly tenor of your letter, and which I assure you in no one point exceeds my own, that we shall have no interruption to our friendly relations in the execution of our respective duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, JAS. MCINTOSH,
Flag-officer, Commander-in-chief Home Squadron.
Sir W. C. ALDHAM, K. C. B.,
Commanding Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Valorous*.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

SIR: On the 17th inst., I had the honor of informing you that I had called upon Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, and that he had stated to me that he should sail for Aspinwall in two or three days. He now informs me that it is uncertain when he sails, and I have therefore thought it best, as the *Jamestown* was going to sea for a short time on account of the health of her crew, to send her to communicate with you.

Sir WILLIAM appears to be very busy in diplomacy, but we have not been able to ascertain what about. He appears to be in constant communication with Mr. GREEN, her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Mr. BANUEL, the reported Consul for Nicaragua to this place, was received on board the *Valorous* with seven guns.

On the 18th, at 1 o'clock, the *Washington* steamer arrived from New-York, with three hundred and thirty passengers, bound to California. Her clearance, &c., is perfectly correct. At 5:30 P. M., Col. CHILDS proceeded up the river San Juan in the *Catharine Maria*, bound to Nicaragua, to try and obtain permission to carry them over the transit to San Juan del Sur. Should he not obtain it, the *Washington*, on the 20th, will leave this port for Aspinwall. At midnight the *Catharine Maria*, not finding water enough, returned and went outside to the Colorado River.

There was a town meeting held at Greytown on the 18th inst., and certain resolutions passed, a copy of which I am trying to obtain. I herewith send you a copy of a letter received from Mr. COTRELL upon the subject of the town meeting.

At 4 P. M., of the 18th, the *Leopard* sailed from this place and stood to the eastward, and the morning of the 19th returned and anchored here. Captain WAINWRIGHT informed me that he was on board the *Catharine Maria* in the Colorado river. At about 9 P. M. of the 18th, Captain ALDHAM came on board and asked me what I thought of the steamer *Washington*. I told him I had no doubts of her being engaged in a lawful pursuit; that her clearance, &c., was all correct. He said he thought so, too; that he had heard a report that she had landed at the Colorado river over two hundred men, under the command of General HENDERSON. I told him that I did not believe a word of it; that it was all humbug. He said he agreed with me.

The *Leopard* sailed to-day on her way to England.

Our sick-list is on the increase, and I shall take a cruise on the return of the *Jamestown*, unless otherwise ordered by you. We have twenty-one with intermittent fever, one with remittent, and one with scurvy. The cases generally, are very light. I cannot account for the increase. For the last fortnight there has been remarkably fine weather for this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOSEPH R. JARVIS.

Flag-Officer JAMES MC. MCINTOSH, Commanding Home Squadron.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nov. 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have ascertained that a public meeting was held on the 18th inst., at the Station-house in this town, and a petition was yesterday sent to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, signed by some seventy of the residents of this place, requesting him to aid them in maintaining an independent government for this port, setting forth that they had for several years past a Government of their own, made their own laws, elected their own officers, and managed their own affairs *independent* of Nicaragua, Mosquito or any other power; that it was, in the opinion of the petitioners, absolutely necessary that there should be *one* place in Central America where the *people* ruled, and claiming that the Government here had been established and conducted on this principle, and had always afforded shelter and protection to Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans, and others, during the troubles which for the last few years had disturbed the peace of the interior, &c. The petitioners also stated that only on one occasion since the establishment of their Government had crime escaped unpunished, and that the case referred to was that of the murder of a Nicaraguan by a captain of a transit steamer on the San Juan River, who was shielded from justice by Mr. SOLON BORLAND, while a minister of the United States in Nicaragua.

This petition was presented to Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY yesterday, with what success I have not been able to learn. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
B. SQUIRE COTRELL.

Captain J. JARVIS, U. S. N., United States Ship *Savannah*.

No. 5.

Copy of a petition of citizens of Greytown, assembled at a public meeting, addressed to Sir William Gore Ouseley, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to Central America:

SIR: We, the undersigned, citizens and property-holders of the City of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, would beg leave to state to your Excellency that, from the 1st of May, A. D. 1851, the citizens of this place have exercised all the rights of a separate and independent government under the title of the Free City of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte; have formed and adopted a constitution adapted to our wants; passed and enforced our own laws, regulated our finances, and have been enabled, for the last seven years, to protect the public peace, the property and rights of our citizens and those residing in or passing through this place, with the single exception of the bombardment and destruction of this place by the superior forces of the United States in July, A. D. 1854; that this city and port have been declared and is a free port in every sense of the word, the city levying no imports, nor collects any revenues upon the commerce imported or exported into this city, nor upon the commerce of those States of Central America where exports and imports pass through this city and port. The citizens of this place are almost entirely foreigners, consisting of Americans, English, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, and Italians. The merchants of this city are, almost without exception, foreigners. The real estate and improvements of the city have been made, built, and belong almost exclusively to foreigners. In fact, we may say we have no interest, except *commercially*, with the States of Central America; and it is the wish of the citizens of this place that this city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, remain a free and independent government, with a territory and jurisdiction attached, as is set forth in the Constitution of 1852, its neutrality and rights being protected by the great powers of Europe and the United States; for we consider it absolutely necessary for the benefit of commerce and public safety that there should be *at least one place* in Central America where the commerce as well as the lives and property of its citizens should have security and protection; and we are perfectly satisfied that, as a free city, we are able to maintain such a position, and have been enabled so to do for the last seven years; and in no instance, but one, has crime escaped its just punishment in this city, and *that one* was the murder of ANTONIO PALIDIS, a patron of a river bungo, who was killed by a Captain SMITH, who was in command of a river boat belonging to the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and who was protected from arrest and punishment by Mr. SOLON BORLAND, the American Minister, in May, 1854.

We would, therefore, ask of your Excellency, if compatible with your official position, to assist us in maintaining our position as a free and independent Government, with full powers of regulating our own affairs, enacting and enforcing our laws, electing our officers, regulating our finances, and defending our territory, which rights we feel we are fully entitled to.

We remain, &c., &c.

No. 6.

Copy of the reply of Sir W. G. Ouseley to the petition.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VALOROUS,
Greytown Harbor.

SIR: Owing to a severe attack of fever, I have been unable earlier to acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. Consul GREEN, of the memorial dated the 18th inst., and signed and attested by yourself, Mayor of Greytown, to which are appended the signatures of a considerable number of residents and property-holders of this place.

With respect to the questions referred to in the memorial, I can only, at present, express my opinion that the whole subject of the relations, protectorate, and limits of the kingdom of Mosquito, will no doubt shortly be taken into consideration in the proper quarter, with due

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

Address of Dr. Hays before the Geographical Society.

A very intelligent audience crowded the lecture room of the Historical Society on Thursday evening, to listen to an address by Dr. HAYES, (late Surgeon of the second Grinnell Arctic Expedition,) on the Polar Discoveries of Dr. KANE, and the plans he himself had partially matured for further research. The Rev. Dr. HAWKS, President of the Society, introduced Dr. HAYES to the audience, the ordinary routine of business being dispensed with.

Dr. HAYES said that it was a little more than a year since he had the honor of appearing before the Society, to announce his intention of making another attempt to reach the North Pole, and to declare his purpose of continuing the explorations begun upon the shores of the Northernmost known lands of the globe, by the Society's late lamented and esteemed member, Dr. KANE. Did he not know that those whom he addressed had a deep interest in everything pertaining to Arctic discovery, he would feel that he was needlessly trespassing upon their time and patience. Fully recognizing this fact, he had, in the very outset, assumed that this Society was the proper recipient of his plans and purposes. Even now he would feel a hesitancy in occupying its attention and claiming its coöperation, had not other scientific bodies become deeply interested in the subject. In May last, Dr. HAYES said he presented his plans before the American Association for the advancement of science, and a report which he read was submitted to the Association, by a Special Committee, consisting of Professors DANA, HITCHCOCK, ROGERS, BACHE, HENRY, the Hon. THOS. EWING and the Hon. THOS. SWANN. This report took the ground that the question of the Polar Sea, its limits and character, was the most interesting of those problems in Arctic geography now awaiting a solution; that the statements of Dr. HAYES made it probable that with moderate means and appliances this question might be completely solved, and that the indirect results readily attainable by such an expedition, in regard to the magnetism, tides and currents, meteorology, geology and natural history of the Arctic regions, and the peculiar phenomena of glaciers and icebergs, and the ethnology, are of themselves of such importance as to demand further research. The Association appointed a Committee of sixteen of its members to coöperate in the work, Prof. BACHE, Prof. WM. B. ROGERS, Dr. LECONTE and Prof. SORBEY, are among those composing the Committee. The American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and the Natural History Society of the same city, upon learning the action of the Association, took the matter under consideration, and adopted resolutions similar to those adopted by the American Association. The lecturer said that he could not sufficiently express his admiration of the broad and generous view which they had taken of the subject. The eminent Director of the Nautical Observatory at Washington had volunteered his influence with the Government in procuring the necessary apparatus for the hydrographic surveys. In the department of magnetism, the distinguished Superintendent of the Coast Survey had proffered the necessary instruments, and with that characteristic liberality which has already made the fund which he dispenses so valuable to science, and in promoting the diffusion of knowledge among men, the able Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution had offered to bear the chief burden of the expenses of the natural history department. While acknowledging the obligations due to these several gentlemen and learned societies, the lecturer expressed his gratification at the unanimity with which the Press of the country had recognized the necessity for further effort. As already announced to the Society in a former paper, Dr. HAYES stated that the line of approach to the pole proposed by him is through the channel open to us by the discoveries of Dr. KANE. These discoveries cover about 4° of latitude, and the lecturer exhibited a chart projected by the accomplished chartographer of the Society, Mr. SCHROETER, representing these discoveries. The winter quarters of Dr. KANE were upon the north face of Western Greenland, in lat. 78° 37', and from this point proceeded the several journeys of exploration and search over the ice with sledges. These journeys it was unnecessary to describe in detail, and he would only call attention to the operations of the party which made the chief discovery of the cruise—the "Open Polar Sea." This party consisted of WM. MORTON and the Esquimaux hunter HANS. They left the vessel on the 4th of June, 1854, and, after encountering more than the usual share of difficulties and dangers peculiar to ice-travel, all of which were overcome with manly energy and endurance, they reached on the 21st the mouth of Kennedy Channel, where they unexpectedly met open water, in lat. 80° 20'. Beyond this they traveled 52 miles, upon the land or land-ice, having water continually upon their left. From the extreme point reached, they looked out to the northward, and saw no ice—a gale of wind having been blowing from that direction for 54 hours. Dark *nimbus* clouds were observed upon the northeast horizon, and crowds of migratory birds thronged the waters. These observations Dr. HAYES thought so important, and indeed startling, as to require examination with reference to their reliability. This examination he thought they would fully bear. As the Society is aware, they have already undergone criticism by the Royal Geographical Society. In a paper read before that learned body, Dr. RINK, of Copenhagen, with the purpose of determining their scientific value, took occasion to discuss their merits. Upon learning the action of the Royal Society, Dr. HAYES stated that he had addressed a communication to its eminent president, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, in which he took the ground that MORTON'S observations were wholly unimpeachable, having previously, in concert with Prof. BACHE and his assistant, Mr. SHOTT, given them a careful revision. The fidelity of MORTON is fully vouched for by Dr. KANE. As Commander of the Expedition, Dr. KANE had peculiar opportunities for the ascertainment of character. He had his confidence (said Dr. Hayes) as he has my own. The charts of Dr. KANE are expressly stated to be the result of a mean between MORTON'S solar observations and his dead reckoning; and the readers of Dr. KANE'S narrative cannot fail to perceive that he guards against the supposition that he claimed for his materials more than they deserved at the hands of geographers. The reasons which led Dr. KANE to adopt the method of mean position, the Lecturer said, he did not propose now to discuss, but if we discard the reckoning altogether, as is proposed by Dr. RINK, the charts will in any case be a quarter of a degree greater than assigned to them by Dr. RINK. If, on the one side, an error in excess occurs in Dr. KANE'S charts, (and all the known sources of possible error are distinctly stated,) then by Dr. RINK'S method an equally great error occurs on the other side. Dr. HAYES thought that it would be unjust to hold Dr. KANE, in the strictest scientific sense, responsible for any inaccuracy, if it should hereafter be found, upon fresh observations, that a few miles of error appear upon the chart, which was constructed from materials obtained with great difficulty, under peculiar circumstances, and which has been published, with full notice (as before stated) of all the known sources of possible error. MORTON was well qualified to take the necessary solar altitudes and bearings, for the plotting down of a rude survey; and no greater value is claimed for his work. Previous to starting upon the journey, he was taught the use of the sextant and artificial horizon by Mr. SONNTAG, the astronomer to the Expedition, who was well satisfied with the results obtained by his pupil, when placed in his hands for computation.

With regard to the open water seen by MORTON, Dr. HAYES stated that it was not so extensive as not to be accounted for, as we may account for somewhat similar phenomena discovered in other localities:—by the Russians, above New Siberia; by PARRY, to the northward of Spitzbergen; by BARRENTZ, above Nova-Zembla, and by PENNY in Wellington Channel. But the observations made by MORTON, in connection with this open water, give to the discovery an importance not possessed by the discoveries of previous explorers, and which lead to the conclusion that the iceless area seen by him was part of a great open sea, beyond the line of vision. The birds seen by him in immense flocks are migratory, and are essentially marine, feeding entirely upon the products of the sea; and go north during the Summer to bring forth their young, selecting their breeding-places where instinct directs to open water. They never build their nests upon the shores of an ice-covered sea. That they had sought Kennedy's Channel as a breeding-place must be evident, for they would scarcely leave the nearest water to the south of them, (Baffin's Bay,) temporarily, in search of food, the distance being over 100 miles. The females, especially, would not so long abandon their nests, and both male and female birds were discovered. If open water exists beyond Kennedy Channel and about the Pole, then, as a consequence, we should expect to find there a milder climate, since an ice-covered sea would have all the frigirific effect of a solid body of land. That a milder climate exists at the Pole than a little further south, is indicated by the isothermal lines, which show a disposition to revolve around two central points of extreme cold at least 12° removed from the Pole—one of these points being above Siberia, the other to the northward of America.

Dr. HAYES had no doubt but that the northern shores of Washington and Grinnell Land would be found numerously peopled by Esquimaux and the traditions of this wandering people point to the far north as the central home of their race. The Esquimaux can only live upon the borders of a sea continually open. But the most important facts of all to be considered are the observed water temperatures and their known influence. There is no doubt but that the great body of the waters of the Arctic Ocean have a temperature much above the freezing point. He would not speculate upon the cause of this, but we know that there is a constant interchange of waters between the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans. The Gulf Stream carries the tepid waters of the Atlantic into the Polar Basin. The Behring Strait currents sets in the same direction. The great water-sheds of Asia and America, equaling 5,000,000 of square miles, pour down their immense floods into the Arctic Sea, while on both shores of Greenland strong currents bearing their enormous ice-rafts are flowing southward.

The warm influences of open water to the northward have been felt in many localities even during the Winter. WRANGEL, at his Winter quarters at Nishue-Kolymsk, found the north winds frequently warm even during the coldest season; and the same observation has been made at Koola in Lapland. BARRENTZ found, at Nova Zembla, a heavy swell and warm wind setting from the north. At Rensselaer Harbor, a mist bank hung almost continually upon the north horizon, and the meteorological results obtained by Mr. CHAS. A. SHOTT, of the United States Survey Corps, show the following results as expressed in a letter addressed by him to his Chief: "It appears from notes collected from the log books of the *Advance*, that the southeast (magnetic N.N. E. true), E., true) winds generally had the effect of raising the temperature of the air, even in the Winter months, which may be supposed to have arisen from its originating or blowing over a water area partly open, (this water would have a surface temperature 29°.) The direction points across Washington Land and Kennedy Channel, as the seat of this influencing area."

It is upon the assured existence of an open Polar sea, and its extension into Kennedy Channel, that Dr. HAYES based his plan of exploration. He would secure a Winter harbor upon the coast of Grinnell Land, near Cape Frazer, and he had little doubt, from observations made by himself in the Spring of 1854, but that this latitude is attainable. From this point to where MORTON found open water is only about 50 miles, and even supposing the season less open and the ice-belt to exceed 100 miles in width, it is practicable to transport a boat over it from Winter Harbor to the Polar water, which reached, he would push off for the Pole. To demonstrate the practicability of such a plan of operations, we need only refer to the extensive journeys of the English explorers, such as MCCLINTOCK, RAE, RICHARDS, OSBORNE and others, and to the boat and sledge operations of Dr. KANE. The point where the open water would probably be met is distant from the Pole only about 600 miles. This distance could easily be accomplished with a *boat*, and the lecturer expressed his belief, that, during some seasons, it is probable that the ice-belt is broken completely, and a passage thus opened at once through Kennedy Channel and the Polar Sea; in which case a return voyage could no doubt be made through the Greenland Sea or by Behring Strait.

The chief difficulties encountered by Dr. KANE could, it was thought, be mainly avoided or overcome. These were the rough ice over which he was compelled to travel, and the scurvy. Rensselaer Harbor was an unfavorable position for field operations, since parties leaving it, to travel North, were compelled to cross the rough surface of the broken ice, which, coming down with the current, was packed upon the Greenland coast, and hummocked in the centre of the channel. To this obstacle was added the icebergs, discharged from Humboldt Glacier, which lug the Greenland shore. By selecting the western side of the channel, this difficulty is obviated, since Grinnell land, trending, Northeast affords a protection against the drift, and the same cause which would pack the ice upon the Greenland coast would free the coast opposite. Upon this coast Dr. HAYES had found smooth ice, which indicated open water upon the closing in of the previous Winter.

The scurvy is easily resisted if fresh food is used; which can now be preserved in every variety. The dangers of Arctic travel Dr. HAYES thought greatly over-estimated. The chief objects had in view by further exploration, are the promotion of our knowledge of the physical condition of the globe, and the extension of the whale-fishery. Upon this last he dwelt at some length, declaring his belief that the whale exists in great numbers in the Polar Sea, and that, indeed, we will here find the Central *habitat* of this huge animal. Bearing upon this point, he read an interesting extract from a letter addressed to Dr. LECONTE of Philadelphia, by Prof. AGASSIZ, of which he had been kindly furnished with a copy, as follows:

* * * "I beg to say a word in favor of Dr. HAYES' Expedition. I consider it as highly important, not only in a scientific point of view, but particularly so for the interest of the whale-fisheries. The organization of these huge inhabitants of the ocean, seems to me to furnish the most direct proof that there is an open sea in the Arctics. The whales being warm-blooded, air-breathing animals, must come from time to time to the surface to breathe; they cannot live without it. Now, it is well known that during the Winter they are not found outside, that is, to the south of the ice-belt of the Arctic Seas. They resort northward during the cold season, and if the whole expanse of that Arctic Sea was covered with ice, they would necessarily perish during the long Winter. I do not know a more direct evidence of the presence of extensive open waters in the northernmost regions of the globe than the mode of life of the whales, and the discovery of a passage into that open water, which would render whale-fishing possible during the Winter, would be one of the most important results for the improvement of the whale fishery. This argument may not strike forcibly one who is not acquainted with the structure of the whales, but to a physiologist it must be irresistible."

There is no quarter of the world of more interest to science, and in which observations are more needed for developing the laws of magnetism, meteorology, ocean currents and tides, and, indeed, of every department of physical geography, than the unexplored regions of the Polar Zone, and the subject has claimed, as it has received, the earnest attention of the friends of knowledge. The Expedition recognized, as a necessity, the great problem of the Open Polar Sea. Its limits and character must at no distant day be solved; it is a mere question of time. In writing from Washington upon the subject, Professor BACHE uses the following language:

"The question of the *Open Polar Sea* is the great geographical question of the day; it is a question connected with the geography of our own continent, and one which Americans had thus far taken the lead in solving. I do sincerely hope that we may follow it to the end. I feel persuaded that the experience gained by you while with Dr. KANE, and the interest which you must feel in this particular line of research and exploration, make you the person of all others to continue the great work with which KANE'S name is forever associated: and I trust that means may not be wanting to enable American enterprise to complete what it has so well begun and continued."

Dr. HAYS stated that he hoped to organize his expedition by the Spring of 1860. The means at his command are yet small, but they are nevertheless sufficient to encourage hope, and warrant him in saying that the work will be pushed forward. He aimed at no very large organization, but he wished to guard against the ordinary chances of accident. He would earnestly appeal to every good man, lover of science and patriotic citizen, for money if he has it, if not for interest and influence. The cause is one in which we have invested a good degree of national honor Our flag has been planted on the most northern lands of our planet; it guards at this day the highway opened to the Pole by our gallant countryman, Dr. KANE; and he could not see but that it had the right, and he did not know why it had not the power to maintain the right, to be carried to the extreme north. Of the extent of the organization he could not speak positively, but he aimed only at a single ship of 100 tons, with a dozen men. This, although comparatively small, is yet from three to six times the size of the vessels in which BAFFIN, HUDSON and others of the old "worthies of the northwest passage," achieved their triumphs. In no case would a larger force be needed than a vessel of 150 tons, with a small shallow-draught screw-tender. The expedition will be provided for two years, and will halt long enough to procure sufficient fresh meat, on the Greenland coast, to eke this out to two and a half. At these same stations he would procure two good trains of Esquimaux dogs.

Through Kennedy Channel the gateway has been opened to us by Dr. KANE. Shall we go in and gather the fruit, or shall we leave it to others? The object for which men have been striving through centuries is within our grasp. Shall we reach out our hands and take it, or leave it for another nation's benefit? I have too much confidence in the pride and patriotism of my countrymen to believe this can be. That the next Polar enterprise, by whomsoever conducted, would be successful, if the experience of the past be properly used, he fully believed, and in this belief, and with the full conviction that the object is worthy the highest human devotion, he offered it his time, his labor and his life.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was heartily applauded throughout, Mr. VIELE said he had been requested to express the views of a number of members of the Society. Our organization is designed to promote geographical research, and it is eminently our province to give a warm indorsement and a hearty support to Dr. HAYES. We have the records of 130 voyages undertaken for the purpose of Northern discovery. Three of these only were prosecuted by Americans. With one of these Dr. HAYES was connected. We all remember the history of those with which Dr. KANE was connected; how five years ago he appeared before us with the programme of his voyage; how he fought his way northward, and the sufferings which followed the privations he endured, and his subsequent death. Mr. VIELE read from the appendix to a volume of the recently published proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society a passage giving an abstract of Dr. RINK'S remarks on the *supposed* discovery, as it was termed, of a Polar sea. RODERICK MURCHISON and others indorsed Dr. RINK in discrediting this discovery. Now, shall we support the man who has been there and all but seen the sea himself, or shall we let him verify American accuracy relying only on his own resources. It is the duty of this Society to urge this question as a national one. [Applause.] Mr. VIELE concluded by offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Geographical Society cordially approve of and indorse the plan of Dr. HAYES for a continuation of the explorations and surveys of the Polar seas, deeming it alike due to the cause of science and our national character that the discoveries of the Grinnell Expedition, reported by Dr. KANE, should not be disputed or ignored without an effort being made to confirm the results achieved by our gallant countrymen.

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of this Society be appointed to coöperate with Dr. HAYES in the organization of the expedition proposed by him, which Committee shall report, from time to time, the progress of the organization, and shall give due notice of the time fixed for the departure of the expedition.

Mr. DISTURNELL asked some questions with reference to the coincidence of the position of the magnetic pole and the point of extremest cold.

Dr. HAYES replied that such points it would be the special purpose of the expedition to investigate.

HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., seconded Mr. VIELES resolutions, and they were passed unanimously. The thanks of the Society were then presented to Dr. HAYES for his lecture, and Dr. HAWKS proceeded to say that he could pay him no warmer compliment than that offered by the attention of the audience. We cannot forget the man on whose statements your themes and projects are founded, and whoever may attempt to impugn his statements, I would say that I knew him personally. I knew his caution and accuracy, and they are not to be mistrusted by any man or any body of men. Into a short life of thirty years he crowded actions truly magnificent and noble. The generous devotion which prompted him to sacrifice his life, gives to his country a lesson which should never be forgotten. Now if you (addressing Dr. HAYES) follow in his track, I wish you heartily all success. I have talked with you privately and know your enthusiasm. I can only bid you "God speed"—and say, "Go, carry that flag of which you have so eloquently spoken, to the open waters I truly believe exist near the Pole." Dr. HAWKS' remarks were received with warm applause, and at their conclusion the Society adjourned.

Two young men, James and William Mason, aged 18 and 20, have arrived at St. Louis, after being rescued from Wilson's Island, in the Mississippi, where they had remained five days without food. They were raftsmen, but a passing steamer scattered their raft, and they clung to a single timber till they were cast upon the Island, where they endured terrible sufferings, and whence they finally escaped by swimming to the main land on a stray log.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 45, 140, 133, 156½, 159, 161, 174, 176, 185, 186, 186¼, 188, 189, 190 to 204, 204½, 205, 205½, 206 to 212 214, 214½.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 775, 801, 818, 912, 953, 971, 977, 983, 1018, 1065, 1096, 1128, 1144, 1154, 1172, 1175, 1207, 1218, 1227, 1254, 1257, 1262, 1302, 1311, 1314, 1325, 1340, 1348, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1376, 1382, 1388, 1402, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1418, 1420.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1345, 1015, 1571, 2098, 1047, 399, 1682, 2113, 2118, 2119, 1192, 2071, 329, 1607, 2108. *Part II.*—Nos. 2332, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 769, 1031, 1080, 1633, 1819, 1873, 2024, 2045, 2074, 2083.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Dec. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

COUNTERFEITING—PRESUMPTION.

Michael Burns was put on trial this morning charged with the making of counterfeit quarter-dollars. Evidence was given that Burns' wife was arrested one evening for passing counterfeit quarter-dollars, which she said she got from her husband; and on the police officers going to the basement where Burns lived, a light was put out, and the officers could only obtain entrance after some delay; that they found, on searching, various dies and moulds, metal and quicksilver, and implements for coining, concealed in the rooms, which Burns said he knew nothing about—but no counterfeit coin was found on his person or in the room.

Judge BETTS instructed the Jury that there was no actual evidence that coin had ever been counterfeited by means of these tools, and that the passing of counterfeit coin by the wife, the husband not being present, furnished no presumption that the husband had made it, nor were her statements evidence against him.

The Jury, therefore, acquitted the prisoner.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Margaret Burns, the wife of Michael Burns, was then put on trial charged with passing a counterfeit quarter dollar. Evidence was given that she passed one on the day the counterfeiting tools were found in the house, and about three or four weeks before passed another one at the same shop. It was testified, too, that she said she knew the implements were in the house, but her husband did not, and told different stories as to how they came there.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty and recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 17.

The following order was made on Saturday:

1. A new Calendar of Cases will be made for the January Trial Term, 1859. Notes of issue therefor must be filed on or before Friday, the 24th of December, 1858.

Notes of issue for this and each subsequent Term must state whether the issue is one of law or of fact, and if of fact, whether to be tried "by a Jury," or "by the Court" (without a Jury). It shall also state whether the cause was marked "down" in the Calendar of 1858, and when so marked "down" and its number thereon.

The Clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the Calendar unless the note of issue thereto conforms to the foregoing directions.

2. Causes in which notes of issue are filed, subsequent to the January Term, will be placed at the foot of the calendar for that term; and it shall not be necessary to file more than one note of issue in any trial cause during the year.

3. When a cause is marked "down," it shall be placed at the foot of the General Calendar, and numbered accordingly.

4. Causes set down for the third week of any term, and which are not disposed of during that week, and causes marked "Off for the term," will have priority at the succeeding term, over causes that shall not have been reached.

5. Causes may be "generally reserved." When a cause is so reserved, either party may apply at the Trial Term for an order, directing it to be placed on a Day Calendar. Two days' notice of such application must be given.

6. The Calendar of Issues of Fact to be tried by the Court, (without a jury,) will not be called until the third Thursday.

Fifteen causes shall be placed on the Day Calendars.

SPECIAL CALENDAR.—All causes where the action is on contract, and there shall be reason to believe that the defence is made only for delay, may be placed on a Special Trial Calendar, (as hereinafter provided,) unless the trial is likely to occupy more than one hour.

To entitle the plaintiff to place the cause on such Calendar, he must move therefor at Chambers, upon a notice of four days, and must serve with a notice the affidavits on which the motion will be founded.

If the motion is granted, the cause may be heard on the third Wednesday, for which day of each Term the Calendar will be made up.

It shall be the duty of the plaintiff's attorney to file with the Clerk of the Court a note of issue on or before the third Monday of the term, which shall contain the number of the cause on the general trial calendar, and the date of the orders naming it to be placed on the special Calendar.

If the cause shall actually occupy more than one hour, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the Court, and the cause put down at the foot of the general trial Calendar. NATH'L. JARVIS, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1858.

Before Judge Hilton.

Isabella Chalmers vs. *William Stewart.*—This was an action for assault and battery. It appeared that the plaintiff resides at No. 19 West Eighteenth-street, for which property the defendant is the agent of the landlord. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant called upon her one day and demanded the rent, at the time the lady was hanging up her clothes to dry in the yard.

After the demand, the defendant applied a most unpleasant epithet to the lady and fired a pistol at her, the charge fortunately passing her head, and taking effect in the fence beyond her. No defence was set up, and the jury found for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $3,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday morning, at the opening of this Court, the Recorder made the following order:

"It is hereby ordered that only two counsel on a side on any case shall be heard in this Court, and only one hour shall be allowed to each counsel on the argument, opening or closing, of any cause.

Also, that this rule be entered on the minutes of the Court. GEORGE C. BARNARD, Recorder.

Dated Dec. 17, 1858.

This order will materially reduce the time now occupied in trying cases in this Court, giving a timely check to what the District-Attorney terms "the prolixity of lawyers."

GEORGE SMITH, aged 22 years, and JOHN SHAW, aged 20 years, indicted for robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to grand-larceny. On the 1st December, in the evening, Mr. JAMES SHEPPARD was walking in Centre-street, when the prisoners, with another man, who was not arrested, accosted him and asked what time it was. He replied that he did not know. They then requested to be directed to Anthony-street. He indicated the course they would have to take, whereupon SHAW caught him by the throat and held him, while the others rifled his pockets. They took from him his watch worth $80, and and his pocket-book containing only some small change. On his giving the alarm, an officer arrested SHAW and SMITH, but the other escaped.

The Recorder sentenced SMITH, who was an old offender, to four years and six months, and SHAW to two years and six months, in the State Prison.

John Gorman, Martin Murphy and Mary Anne Bassford were tried on a charge of grand larceny. On the 27th November, Mr. Edward S. Smith was in a basement restaurant in Roosevelt-street, when he met the defendants, who contrived to rob him of a watch worth $20, and upwards of $12 in money. The jury found them guilty of petit larceny. The male prisoners were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary, and the woman Bassford to four months.

Peter Connepa and Rosa Connepa, his wife, were tried for receiving stolen goods, the property of Herbert T. Moore, No. 82 Cedar-street. Mr. Joseph Farnsworth, clerk in Mr. Moore's establishment, deposed that about Nov. 15, lace goods to the value of between $20 and $30 were abstracted from their store. A portion of the goods were afterwards recovered and identified by witness.

John Hamblin, Police Officer of the Third Ward, testified that, from information furnished him by a boy named John Mahony, he went to the room occupied by the prisoners, where he found a portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Moore, and restored them to Mr. Farnsworth; he also found several gold and silver watches, and other property, which appeargd to have been stolen; a daguerreotype, stolen from the daguerreotype rooms of Mr. Western, in Chatham-street, was also found there.

John Mahony, a boy aged 15, was next sworn. He deposed that he gave Officer Hamblin the information where to find the goods. A boy had stolen them three days before, and he (the witness) saw him take them to the defendant's place in Baxter-street; in fact, he accompanied that boy and another. He saw them sold; Mrs. Connepa gave $4 50 for them; he had seen other things sold there—shawls, shoes, a picture and sundry articles—all of which were stolen; the shawls were sold for $5 50; witness saw all these things stolen and sold to the prisoners; he also saw a box of cigars stolen and sold to them for seven shillings. The cross-examination of this witness elicited the fact that he had been several times in the House of Refuge, and had long been an associate of juvenile thieves, and had several times sold stolen doods to the defendants and other receivers.

For the defence it was contended that there was insufficient proof that the goods had been stolen, and that the boy's testimony was unworthy of credit. The Jury, after a short deliberation, convicted both prisoners. They will be sentenced on last day of term.

NEW OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.—The Fort Scott *Democrat*, Dec. 4, says: "On Saturday night last (Nov. 27) seven armed men entered the dwelling of JOHN B. STEIN, living on the Little Osage, in this county. Mr. STEIN was in bed, and before he had time to dress himself, the thieves presented their cocked rifles at him, demanding his money. STEIN refused to comply with the request, saying he had but little money, and that they could not get, even if they killed him. Hereupon one of the thieves caught up STEIN'S pants, and rifled the pockets of a knife and half dollar piece. The crowd then gathered all the valuables they could find, consisting of coats, pants, shirts, drawers, bed-clothes, and the dresses and wearing apparel of Mrs. STEIN and children, and then ordered Mr. STEIN to leave the Territory in five days on peril of his life. Mr. STEIN informs us that he recognized JOHN HILL and STEEL, residents of the same town, as among the number who committed the outrage. On the same night this band, or another, visited the residence of BENJAMIN HALY, in the same neighborhood."

There is some excitement among the Odd Fellows in Cincinnati. Dr. G. A. Gatwald, Permanent Secretary of Franklin Lodge No. 4, is under arrest for burglary upon the Lodge Rooms, and for mutilating the records. He proposed to hold on to the money paid in to him as the officer of the Lodge, and attempted to destroy the accounts.

THE BENNETT DIVORCE CASE.

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE APPLICANT

Testimony as to the Lady's Domestic Habits and Disposition—How She Drubbed the Doctor.

THIRTEENTH DAY—[CONCLUDED.]

FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.

The divorce case was beginning to grow stupid, but revived this afternoon. It is now in about the same condition as was the venerable city of New-Haven for the first three days of the week, to wit, completely befogged. Nobody can tell which side is right and which wrong, though a good many are slowly approaching the conviction that *medio in tutissimis ibis*, which, freely translated, means that perhaps both are somewhat in fault. There can be no doubt, however, that public sympathy still leans towards the lady. Her demeanor in Court bespeaks extraordinary self-possession and intelligence. She begins, however, to exhibit symptoms of exhaustion, which is not unnatural when it is considered that from 9 in the morning till 6 at night she is never absent from the court-room save for an hour in the middle of the day, and while in Court is busily engaged in writing. It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to state that on careful reference to the files of the TIMES of 1856, there will be found in its Cuban correspondence a very high-wrought description of the principal American visitors to Havana, among whom is mentioned Mrs. B. of New-Haven, whose beauty and accomplishments are made the theme of flattering remark. The lady thus referred to is none other than the Mrs. Bennett of this case.

The evidence yet to come is looked forward to with no inconsiderable interest. There is a very general desire to see Mr. Horace Smith on the stand. Whether he will appear is a matter for discussion.

One of the episodes of the proceedings to-day had for its hero the artist of an enterprising New-York Pictorial. Whilst intently occupied in sketching the handsome features of Mrs. Bennett, she received an intimation of the fact, and immediately covered her face with a thick brown veil that was impenetrable to the sharpest eye. Nothing daunted, he turned round and set industriously to work on the queer phiz of the Doctor. Some considerate friend informed the Doctor of what was going on, and the latter, in a state of the utmost trepidation, moved about in a very uneasy manner, and when he sat down, put his hand up to his face. The Sheriff politely insinuated to the disappointed draughtsman that his presence was no longer needed, and he soon after retired.

The first witness called to-day was Dr. CHARLES HOOKER, who testified as follows: The first that I knew of the parties concerned in this case was on the 25th of October, 1852, on the occasion of the birth of Mrs. Bennett's child; I was at my dinner-table; Dr. Bennett came in great haste, and I went as soon as possible, and the child was born in half an hour after my arrival; I got there about half-past one o'clock; there was nothing unusual in the case; nothing unusual struck me in regard to their conduct—either of them—nor have I ever seen any unkindness from either of them; I made another visit December 4th, 1852, five weeks and two days after the birth of the child; am almost sure that I was called a ter tea; the circumstance I recollect very indistinctly; I had quite forgotten it until I was reminded of it by Mrs. Bennett last Spring; I made one visit and prescribed only some green tea; I think from these circumstances, rather than from any distinct recollection, I did not think the case particularly dangerous; it made no strong impression on my mind; the effect of inhaling laudanum might produce the stupefying effects of laudanum, but I have never known such a case in my observation; I suppose that the child would probably receive the effects of it; laudanum does also affect the person when applied to the skin; a young child is much more susceptible to the effects of laudanum than a grown person; the effects of a dose will not commonly be perceived short of twenty to thirty minutes, though the full effects would not be perceived in an hour or two; a very large dose would be noticed sooner, but an ordinary dose would not be noticed short of thirty or forty minutes; in May, 1854, I received a message to call at the house in George-street; on arriving, I found Dr. and Mrs. B. in the parlor; the Doctor met me at the door, and pointed to her as my patient; during the interview, he was a part of the time in the room, but he said nothing in regard to the case; Mrs. B. said she apprehended that she was in a delicate situation, and expressed an aversion to having any more children; I told her plainly that I could not do anything to help her; I knew of no medicine that would produce such an effect, or any means that would not be dangerous to a woman, and added that no respectable physician would give medicine, or take any means to produce such a result; from her statement of the case, however, I felt very doubtful what was the cause, and gave her some medicine which would not prevent the result, if such were her situation, but that would help her, if it was not; when I replied that no respectable physician would do that, she made a remark from which I inferred that she had in view instrumental means, and replied with some jocose remarks, and turned the matter off.

In the course of his cross-examination the following evidence was elicited:

Q.—If the effects of laudanum were produced by inhalation, would not the effect be continuous and not intermittent? A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—If those were to such a degree as to be dangerous, would any emetic—lobelia—be a proper remedy? A.—Not at all; if the poison was taken into the stomach, emetics would be the proper remedy; if by inhalation, emetics would have only an injurious effect.

Q.—What is the effect of lobelia tea? A.—Nauseating, emetic, and rather prostrating; is properly used to produce vomiting.

Q.—Why did you prescribe green tea? A.—I often prescribe it when a child is under the effects of any stupefying agent—it is to stimulate and keep the patient awake.

Q.—At the time had you any doubt that the child had received the laudanum upon the stomach? A.—I have no recollection—whenever a child has received laudanum from the mother, father or nurse, we genally have some hocus-pocus story about, as to its having been received in some other way.

Q.—Who called you at your last visit at Dr. B's? A.—I have no recollection, but my impression is that the message was left at my house.

Q.—Were Mrs. and Mr. B. expecting to receive you? A.—Yes; they seemed to be.

Q.—Did Mr. B. remain in the room? A.—A part of the time; I think most of the time he was in the other room.

[Judge Blackman here explained that, in justice to Dr. B., it should be known that there was an error in the reports of Mrs. B.'s testimony which did great injustice to him. Instead of stating that the Doctor had given her medicine which, if she was in the supposed situation, would produce the desired result, but which would be harmless otherwise, Mrs. B. stated just the contrary, as was the fact.]

Q.—Did Mrs. B. say to you that it was the wish of her husband that she should have no more children? A.—I don't remember positively; she remarked something like this, that the Doctor was averse to her having any more children, he fretted a good deal about it and made her very unhappy; whether she told me he wanted her to resort to such means I can't say; it is my impression that I thought at the time that he was in the plan, but if so it was not from anything he said to me, but from the manner in which I was received, he being in the room &c.; whether she told me that he knew of it I can't say.

Q.—With regard to the resort to instruments, did Mrs. B. refer to a proposition from her husband on that subject? A.—I cannot say in regard to it; I don't think she spoke definitely in regard to his feelings on that point; I remember her saying that her husband was fretting very much about her having children, and made her very unhappy, and my impressions were that he was in the secret of the matter.

Q.—You have seen Mrs. Bennett since? A.—She called about the 1st of last March.

Q.—Did you not tell Mrs. Bennett that [you never supposed that the child had inhaled laudanum, but that you did suppose that Mrs. Bennett and her husband did not wish you to know how the child had laudanum? A.—No Sir, I couldn't have told her that; I had very indefinite impressions, but I told her that we generally have some hocus pocus story about the manner of taking laudanum, and I might have told her that I probably thought such was the case in this instance.

Q.—I noticed that you did not state in direct examination anything about the remarks of Mrs. Bennett that her husband was averse to her having any more children; why did you not state that then? A.—I believe I did; I intended to state that, and I regard it as essential; I should have left a wrong impression unintentionally if I had not.

Q.—Did Mrs. Bennett go out of the room at all while you were in the house? A.—I think I can say positively that she did not.

The witness was then interrogated as to the effects of hop pillows, and the difference in the effects of laudanum when absorbed by the skin and taken directly into the stomach. In the former case the effect, in his opinion, would be more transitory. In the conversation with Mrs. Bennett when she represented her condition, she was very pleasant all the time, and made no direct allusion to the use of instruments.

Martha North's cross-examination continued.—Q.—Did Dr. B. ever call on you in York-street? A.—No.

Q.—When did Mrs. B. intend to impose on her husband to get the deed from him? A.—I think it was after their return from Cuba.

Q.—Did you tell of it in your deposition? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Did Mrs. B. ever have a private box at the Post-Office? A.—She did.

Q.—You knew of the box? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was it located? A.—I think as you go in the door from Chapel-street; the box is in the corner down to the further end; I may be mistaken however.

Q.—Was it a private box? A.—I suppose so, she unlocked it and put the key in her pocket.

Q.—What time in the afternoon that Sunday did she return from the communion service? A.—About 2 o'clock.

Q.—Who came with her? A.—Mr. W.; he came in the afternoon and stayed to tea, and spent the evening.

Q.—Did you know that an application for a divorce had been compromised between Mrs. Bennett and her husband in 1855? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know that a settlement had taken place? A.—I did not.

Q.—When was the last time Dr. B. gave you money? A.—I cannot tell; it might have been three or four weeks; he gave me 12½ cents at my own house in Crown-street.

Q.—Did he say anything about testifying for her? A. He did not.

Q.—Have you been informed by anybody of the testimony in this case? A.—No more than what I have read.

Q.—What paper did you read it in. A.—In the *Morning News*.

Q.—How long have you been a subscriber to the *Morning News?* A.—Perhaps three or four weeks.

Q.—Can you tell in what kind of a carriage Mr. Wehner and Mrs. Bennett rode? A.—It was the double carriage—the two-horse carriage; the man who drove was an Irishman; we used to call him John; don't recollect whether his name was John Mooney; he drove away with them; at that time Dr. Bennett was in the house; he knew of her going to Church, for she took Ella; nobody went with her to Church except Ella and the driver; she brought Mr. Wehner back; I did not see the driver come home with them; I did not see them return.

Q.—Have you seen Phœbe Williams since this trial began? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—She came to our house four or five weeks ago.

Q.—Did you see her since this trial began? A.—Not till last night; I said so before.

Q.—Did you say so before? A.—[The answer was unintelligible;] she came alone into my rooms four weeks ago; she called because she heard I was out of health; I did not know her before; don't know whether anybody came to my house with her; the next time I saw her was last night; she came alone and went home alone; we spoke of this case; I asked her if she had been called on yet, and she said not; [

parties to whom she had told the substance of her testimony, and, among others, to Mrs. Sanford; one day whilst Mrs. Bennett was having the dishes cleaned and arranged in the closet, the Doctor passed through and the baskets containing the dishes were covered up lest he might see them; when, finally, they were all properly arranged she called in the Doctor to see them, but he passed through without saying a word; Mrs. Bennett asked us [meaning witness and Mrs. Ross] if it was not mean in him; he came back after tea and said, while Mrs. Bennett was present, that it was very nice; we supposed he did it to tease her.

Mrs. Horace Couch, of Bethel, visited Dr. Bennett's family once in Dixwell-street; Mrs. Bennett on that occasion said she wanted a horse and carriage to take a ride with a student; the Doctor denied her; Mrs. Bennett, on that visit, spoke of having attended a ball a short time before witness was there; Mrs. B. said she danced a good many times, whether she said with students witness did not remember; but she said the students declared that if Mrs. Bennett was not married they knew what they would try to do; Mrs. Bennett once came to witness' house from Stepney to Bethel with a barrel of pills, and perhaps, some of the pill-stuff mixed; she arrived before dinner, and left for home rather late in the afternoon; know no reason for her detention unless it was to have company; witness' impression was that Mrs. Bennett had company there in a gift in the Doctor's employ named Alice Sherman.

W. J. Thompson, residing at No. 65 George-street, testified that he knew Mr. Beck and Mrs. Bennett; Mr. Beck called at his house occasionally, and Mrs Bennett generally came in the evening, whilst Mr. Beck was there; she generally left between half past nine and ten; he called sometimes in the afternoon, when Mrs. Bennett did not come there, and once or twice in the evening when she failed to come; witness thought their meeting rather singular; these meetings lasted during three weeks; he did not always come alone; Mr. Evans came with him once; Mr. Beck came in all about five times; Mrs. Bennett went first home, and usually alone; he (Beck) followed in five, ten or fifteen minutes after; witness heard Mrs. B. tell Mr. Beck that she did not like the Doctor, and never did; that she was driven to marry through fear that she should be turned out of her home by her brother, and that the little girls did not like their father; while this was being said, witness was not sure whether another lady was in the room; there had been a lady there some time before, but witness, who had retired to the adjoining bedroom, could not be positive whether that young lady was still present when this conversation occurred. On his cross-examination, witness said he was one day writing in his kitchen, with his back turned towards Mrs. Bennett, when he heard her tell her little girls, Ella and Mary, not to tell their father that they were going to the dancing-school; he turned to her and said he did not think it right in her to do that, as it might lead them to deceive their father; she replied that if he [Dr. B.] were opposed to their going to the dancing-school on principle, she might feel differently about it, but as he was not opposed to dancing on principle, she did not care about it; Mr. Beck, when he called, generally inquired for Miss Fanny Selridge, witness' niece; he was in the College, and, so far as witness knew of him, a respectable man; Miss Selridge was there all the times that Mrs. Bennett was; one of the evenings they all assembled to go to a party; that was the evening Mr. Evans came; Miss Selridge very frequently called on Mrs. Bennett; she was very intimate with Mrs. Bennett about that time, and according to witness' impression, ran into Mrs. Bennett's house three or four times a day; witness, with the exception of the occasion already mentioned, never saw or heard anything improper in Mrs. Bennett towards her husband or children; Mrs. Bennett's children boarded with my sister in the house with me at that time.

To Mr. Watrous—Mrs. Bennett called several times when Mr. Beck was not there; she got acquainted with Mr. Beck in the house of Mrs. Quinn.

To Judge Blackman—Counsel on the other side knew that Mrs. Bennett's children were boarding in his house at this time; did not state the fact on my direct examination because counsel did not ask it; she was not in the habit every night of putting her children to bed.

Counsel for the lady commented in rather warm terms on the conduct of the other side in suppressing this fact, of which they [the applicant's counsel] were not aware. The lady wept for the first time.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. BENNETT'S MAID.

Miss Phœbe Williams testified as follows: In December, 1854, I was employed by Mrs. Bennett in New-York; I was then fifteen; lived with her there two weeks at Mrs. Newman's in Broadway; she told me there that Dr. Bennett was a very ugly man, and that she had always lived unhappily with him and thought she never could live happy with him; she said she hated me, and she wanted me to do as she said; that I need not try to please him, for if I pleased her it was all that was wanted; the Doctor came down there and stayed one evening, and I remarked he is not so ugly looking; she said I would find out when I had lived with him a while; she said she never could keep a girl; I asked her why; she said because the Doctor insulted them, so they would not stay, for he was always in the habit of insulting the girls; Mrs. Bennett obtained me at No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, the Home of the Friendless; I saw Horace Smith in New-York at that time; it was in Mrs. Newman's; I never saw him but once or twice; he was in the habit of calling frequently, as I used to hear Mrs. Bennett speak of him; I know he and Mrs. Bennett used to go out together, and Sarah Newman with another gentleman; sometimes they both went out with Mr. Smith; this was in the evening; don't know whether they ever went out in the day time; think they did one afternoon; heard Mrs. B. speak of going to a concert once or twice, but have no distinct recollection of it; don't know when Mrs. B. would come home; I never was up; I retired between nine and ten o'clock, and sometimes earlier; I came to New-Haven with Mrs. B. at the end of the two weeks; the Doctor met us at the boat; I thought his reception was very cordial, indeed, but did not take any particular notice of it because I was not thinking of it; when we got up to the house it was all heated and fixed up very nicely, and he had an oyster supper prepared; it left the impression on my mind that he could not be so bad a man; he was so glad to see the children that before we took supper he took them into the sitting-room and had a frolic with them; I think Mrs. B. joined them; I was in the family in George street, about eight and a half months; we were all in Mrs. Bennett's bedroom one morning, when the Doctor came in and put his hand on my shoulder. I think; Mrs. Bennett says to Ella, after her papa had gone out of the room, "If I ever ask you before anybody, I want you to remember what your papa has just done;" she soon afterwards asked her what it was, but she had forgotten; after I had been there awhile, the Doctor came to me and passed some few remarks to me, and I told them to Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett told me she wished me to do as she desired, because she wanted to get a bill [of divorce] from the Doctor, and she had no grounds for it then; in the Summer of 1855, she said she was going to get a bill that Fall, and told me she would probably want me as a witness, and told me if she did, she wanted me to state things so and so, telling me how she wanted me to state them; I told her I would do so; she then told me what she wanted me to say, and wanted me to tell it; she gave me no reasons why she thought it would not harm me.

Q.—Do you or not recollect of Mrs. Bennett informing you that you could state so and so, and that it would not harm you, while it would harm her husband? A.—I don't think she did in that way; I can't remember, now.

Q.—Do you remember anything that occurred in connection with a request from the Doctor to black his boots? A.—He came to me one morning and asked me to black his boots; I told him yes, when I got ready; then he laid the boots down on the floor and kicked them away; he was quite angry, and pushed me after the boots, but not as far as the boots were; I think he swore at me, but I am not quite positive; I was doing something for Mrs. Bennett, and she told me that I need not do as he wanted me to, and that I was to do what she bid me; I knew it would aggravate him not to do it, and that was the reason why I did not.

Q.—State what you know of Mrs. Bennett's treatment of her husband when other gentlemen were present in the house? A.—Very cool and indifferent; she went on one occasion to a concert, when they lived in George-street; she wanted the Doctor to go with her, but he didn't want to go, and I believe he did not go; he sent her in a carriage; the carriage came right back, and the coachman came up to the Doctor; did not hear what the coachman said but the Doctor said, "Well, well, then you may put the carriage up;" a number of young students were in the habit of calling at the house quite frequently; they inquired for Mrs. Bennett; sometimes they came in the daytime and sometimes in the evening; I never passed any remarks about the frequency of their calls, nor thought about it; I know they came a great deal; I never heard Mrs. B. introduce any of these young gentlemen to the Doctor when he was there; I hardly ever saw them speak to the Doctor; on New-Year's morning, I think, Mrs. Bennett and the servant woman went away; while they were gone a little girl called and left a small box for Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. B. thought somebody was passing a joke on her, and doubted whether she should open it or not; finally she did, and it was a stud, in mosaic setting.

A recess was here taken till 2 o'clock P. M.

The Allibone Case in Philadelphia.

The evidence for the prosecution in the ALLIBONE and NEWHALL case closed Dec. 16, and the defence was opened. Mr. BREWSTER made the opening speech, giving a history of the case, and adding an explanation o Mr. ALLIBONE's departure from the country, as follows:

"For many years Mr. ALLIBONE had been laboring under a disease which approached its crisis in the Fall of 1857. This crisis, no doubt, was accelerated by the incessant anxiety with reference to the Bank of Pennsylvania, and it was absolutely necessary that he should leave this country. To this proposition Mr. ALLIBONE returned an instantaneous refusal, preferring to remain and meet his accusers. He was, however, prevailed upon to leave, and in doing so he entailed a greater curse on himself than the loss of life or health would have been. Hardly had he left our shores, ere the tongue of slander began to be busy with his name and fame, and upon becoming aware of these rumors, although safe from the Commonwealth's process, he resolved to return, and did so at the most inclement season of the year, and came 4,000 miles to meet this accusation and his accusers. He immediately put himself in communication with the directors, and surrendered all his property in trust to meet any real or imaginary claim that might be brought against him. To facilitate the inquiry he gave amicable judgments, and he agreed that all matters might be submitted to arbitrators, whose decision might be final. He has done all this, although he feels that there is no just claim against him. Shortly after his return, a bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury, although no one of the stockholders appeared before any committing magistrate to make oath against him. Thus the bill was returned without the usual preliminary investigation, and without allowing the defendant any of the rights given him by the law, and without any advice to him of any detail of time and place connected with the alleged crime. The defendant voluntarily appeared before the Court and entered the requisite securities."

Mr. THAYER opened for Mr. NEWHALL. The defence propose to prove the following points: That no fraud was committed; that the $10,000 transaction was only the substitution of one man's check for another; that Mr. NEWHALL was the only man who had stood by the Bank in its extremity, and had risked $200,000 in it, besides pledging his private credit; and that the draft for £50,000 was made by Mr. ALLIBONE to relieve the Bank of Pennsylvania of its difficulties at the time the Bank owed PEABODY & Co. between $40,000 and $50,000, and if this had not been paid, the Bank would have been compelled to close its doors.

The Paraguay Expedition.

U. S. S. MEMPHIS, OFF SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1858.

Annexed I hand you a complete list of officers of this ship *en route* for Paraguay:

Commander—JOHN B. MARCHAND; *Lieutenants*—Charles W. Hays, Joseph B. Smith, Austin Pendergrast, Oscar F. Stanton; *Purser*—Calvin C. Jackson; *Lieutenant Marines*—John Schermerhorn; *Assistant Surgeon*—Benjamin F. Gibbs; *Captain's Clerk*—E. A. Birnie; *Purser's Clerk*—W. J. Bennett; *Second Assistant Engineer*—Wm. Roberts; *Third Assistant Engineers*—Jackson McElwell, Thomas Cronin, George H. Riley.

Weather thick. Wind ahead. Ship works well. All well.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith authorizes the Boston *Courier* to say, in reference to the injunction against the new Boston and Portland line, at Portland, that the lessees of the Maine line have agreed to rescind the whole and restore the case to a full hearing by the parties, as if the *ex-parte* proceeding had not taken place.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Convention met in Philadelphia Dec. 15; Edward M. Davis presiding. Speeches were made by Wm. Wells Brown, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, and others, and violent resolutions were adopted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 17, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,112	4,284	7,396
Flour, sacks	——	990	990
Wheat, bushels	288	——	288
Provisions, pkgs	1,535	——	1,535
Whisky, bbls	50	——	50

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at old prices. Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, to-day, and sales have been made of a cargo of 5,374 bags, on private terms, with, by auction, 2,700 bags at from 9¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 70 ₱ 100 lbs; 200 bags stained St. Domingo were also sold at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orl'ns Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¼	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12	12	12¼	12¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

DRY GOODS—Trade has been very tame during the week. The demand has been quite limited. Desirable fabrics, however, have not been pressed on the market, and prices of such have been well supported.

DYEWOODS—A small lot of Lima Wood changed hands at $80 ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is moderately active for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers. The home trade are the principal buyers. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 60@ 4 20
Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 75
Fancy Ohio	4 85@ 5 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 650 bbls., at $5 25@$6 30 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at old figures; sales 1,200 bbls., at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues depressed at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37½@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 1,200 boxes Raisins, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 05@$2 07½ ₱ whole box; also, 300 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7¾c. @8c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after, and is stiffly held; sales 18,250 bushels,—including ordinary to fair White Canadian at $1 22@$1 30; fair White Michigan at $1 28; fair to good White Southern at $1 35@$1 37½; Prime White Kentucky at $1 50; and poor Red Southern, part at $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive, and prices are heavy; sales 8,500 bushels at 76c.@76½c. for Mixed Western, in store; 70c. for heated new Yellow Southern; 75c. for sound do. do.; 76c. for weevily old Yellow do. in store, and 85c. for Prime old do. do. ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet yet held firmly at 77c.@78c. ₱ bushel. Small sales were made at these rates. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in good request at buoyant prices. Included in the sales, have been 10,000 bushels prime Canada at 56c. ₱ bushel. Canada at 54c.@56c.; Western, 53c.@55c.; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@48c. ₱ bushel.

Mr. G. W. CUTTING notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "There has been very little variation in prices of Flour for the week past, the market having been steady, with a fair business. A somewhat firmer feeling has been manifested in State Superfine and Extra, for which prices have slightly advanced. The demand is mainly for the Eastern and local trade, with a very limited inquiry for export. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent. Southern Flour continues unchanged: the demand is moderate. Canadian Flour is firm, with a slight advance on the lower qualities. Rye Flour is dull, and sells slowly. Corn Meal continues inactive, closing heavily. The Wheat market for the week past has been inactive, the demand having been to supply the immediate wants of the home trade; prices, however, have been well maintained. A limited amount of unsound Spring Wheat has been sold for distilling, also about 6,000 bush. new sound do. for milling. The transactions, yesterday, were to a fair extent. The Spring Wheat above mentioned was sold at 69c. for unsound, and 85c. for sound. Rye continues scarce and very firm, closing at 77c.@78c. for North River. The demand for Western Mixed Corn has been limited, in anticipation of the new crop from the South, and prices have tended downward, the market closing heavily. There is a moderate inquiry for Oats, at a slight advance on prime parcels.

HAY—The inquiry is moderate, yet holders are very firm at 55c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The trade have operated very sparingly, importers of Buenos Ayres hides having asked an advance. The principal sales have been: 20,000 Orinoco, at 21c.@24c., 6 months; 500 Buenos Ayres, 22c. @27c., to go to Canada; and 1,000 Chagres, 20c.@ 23¾c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet firm, as previously reported.

IRON—Is in limited request at old figures.

LEATHER—The stock of Sole is much reduced, and prices are very firm. The demand is fair. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	59,500	6,000
Sales, sides	60,400	6,800
Stock at the close, sides	54,000	11,000

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. New-Orleans at 35½c.@36c.; and 115 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 26¾c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in request, including Common at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Pitch is inactive at about $2 ₱ bbl. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased at 48½c.@49c. ₱ gallon. Holders now ask more.

OILS—Advices from the East report sales of a small lot of Crude Sperm at $1 25, and 1,000 bbls Crude Whale at 55c. ₱ gallon. Here, these kinds are quiet, but very firm. Olive, Red and Lard Oils are essentially unchanged. Linseed is in fair request at 63c.@ 65c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at advancing prices. Sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $17,50@$17 60 for old Mess, $17 90@$18 for new Mess, and $13 50 @$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut meats are in request, and are steady at previous quotations. Lard is more sought after at firmer rates; sales 1,800 lbs. and bbls. at 10¾c.@11¼c. here, 11¼c. deliverable in March, and 11¾c. deliverable in March and April, ₱ lb. Beef is plenty and depressed. Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 50@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and steady, at 8½c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, at strengthening prices. Sales, to-day, 650 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@7c., and New Orleans at 7¾c.@7¾c.; with 400 boxes Havana within our previous range.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet, and prices for some sorts of Spanish Leaf are less firm. Sales, since Tuesday last, 27 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@11¼c.; 62 bales Havana at 30c.; 389 bales Yara, and 191 bales Cuba, on private terms; with 18 cases Florida at 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 50 tcs. Rice at 16s.; 1,000 Oars at ¾d. For London, 35 tcs. Pork at 5s. 6d.; 300 bbls. do. at 3s. 9d. 600 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 100 boxes Tobacco at 3s. For Bremen, 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d.; and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.

Western Hog Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 15.

The first serious backset experienced in the market, since the commencement of the season, took place the past week, and at one time the feeling almost amounted to a panic. The receipts of Hogs were were larger than had been expected, and this, together with the synopsis of news from various packing places elsewhere, which we published in our last, operated very unfavorably upon the market, and a general decline for all articles was established. We stated in our last we could see no indications of the season drawing to a close, and receipts of Hogs during the past week show we were correct, though many thought they did. Yesterday the receipts were but 3,000 head, and it made dealers feel hopeful. The indications are that the receipts will be fair during the present month, at least, and it will be in January before the season will "wind up." The weather, up to Saturday, was exceedingly favorable for packing; since then it has been damp and warm, and altogether as unfavorable as it could be. We append our usual weekly statement of receipts, &c.:

Total for the week	47,450
Previously reported	231,142
Total, so far, for this season	278 592
Same time last season	162,938
Same time 1856	250,213
Same time 1855	255,062
Same time 1854	225,259
Same time 1853	233 809
Same time 1852	196,054
Same time 1851	242,748
Same time 1850	223,265

The receipts the corresponding week with the past week, last year, were 25,000. The whole number packed last season at this place was 446,000. Mess Pork declined 50c. ₱ bbl. during the week. bulk Pork ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., and Lard ¼c., but at the close, owing to the light receipt of Hogs yesterday, the demand was better, and a more hopeful feeling prevailed. It is now pretty generally conceded that there will be an increase in the number of Hogs packed, but great stress is laid upon the falling off in weight, and as this is admitted, the arguments the next four weeks will be based upon it with a good degree of confidence; if, however, the receipts the coming week should reach forty or fifty thousand, it will be difficult to withstand the force of such an argument as this will furnish, and keep up prices under its influence.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIADYS—A field of operations for Ladies of TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon,

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress, With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled, Is a very pretty production, At $1 50 each, at JAMES TUCKER'S, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH. Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs, And Head Ornaments, it is whispered, Are beyond all praise, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at JAMES TUCKER'S, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

PARIS CAMBRAY, VERY BEAUTIFUL in quality, in 8-4 and 12-4 wide, for VAILS and DRESSES. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY now so much in the ascendant. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway, Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

JELLIES FOR HOLIDAY TABLES. PETER COOPER'S REFINED SHEET AND ISINGLASS. A PRIME ARTICLE, very extensively used for CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, and for JELLIFYING PRESERVES. The Sbred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for family use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States. PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

HOLIDAY CARD, REDUCTION OF PRICES. A large and well-assorted stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS of every grade. Splendid sets (complete) from $10 to $20. Misses', Boys' and Infants' plain and fancy Hats and Caps of the most fashionable patterns. Gents' Hats and Caps of every style and quality. The Holiday Hat is a superb article, and recommends itself to every person of taste. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 381 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY TRADE. Plated Urns, Tea Sets, Cordial Stands, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Sugar Baskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c. FINE PLATED ON STEEL TABLE CUTLERY, Manufactured and for sale by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY. Office and Sample Room No. 22 John-st.

CONFECTIONERY. CHOICE ASSORTMENT, PURE ARTICLES, LOW PRICES. THOS. G. HODGKINS, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty. N. B.—A large supply of Broken Candy for the Holidays.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 27 3d-av., corner 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, invites the ladies of New-York to call and examine his beautiful assortment of cakes and pyramids for the holidays; family cakes baked, iced, and ornamented to order—and supplied daily with pure and wholesome bread and rolls—please leave your orders early; punctually attended to.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

LECTURES.

JOHN MACMULLEN, A.M., Has, at his rooms, No. 969 Broadway, (entrance in 20th-st.,) a Classical, French, English and Primary School, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms: From $20 to $50 per quarter.

A Young Ladies' Class for Reading and Conversation, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 3 to 4 P. M. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

A Young Men's Class (at a different hour) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Terms: 50 cents per lesson.

Familiar Lectures on History and Geography, every Tuesday and Thursday, from 3 to 4 P. M. Tickets 12 cts.

Magic Lantern and Microscopic Exhibitions every Friday evening, from 7½ to 8½.

Scholars and Children, 10 cents. Adults, 20 cents.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, OF Boston, will lecture upon *The Chief End of Man* before the Young Men's Christian Union, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. This beautiful lecture cannot disappoint the numerous admirers of the accomplished Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Particulars hereafter. WM. H. WOODMAN, Chairman Lecture Committee.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURE.—THE REV. DAVID KAGE, of Auburn, N. Y., will deliver his popular lecture on Astronomy in the Universalist Church, Williamsburg, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admission nominal—merely to cover expenses. Ten tickets for $1—15 cents single. To be had of the Trustees of the Church, and at the door on the evening.

SIGNORA JESSIE MERITON WHITE Mario will deliver her Lecture on *Venice and the Roman Republic in* 1849, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock precisely, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Price, 25 cents.

TO LET—FOR LECTURES OR CONCERTS, A new and pleasant Lecture-room, with seats for 300 persons, on the corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rent $5. Apply to JOHN MACMULLEN, No. 900 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES, Made from perfectly ripe grapes, at Dr. R. T. UNDERHILL'S Croton Point Vineyards, are now offered to the public at UNDERHILL'S Grape Dépôt, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 215 West 15th-st., near 8th-av

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 93 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWRIE, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRY COMPANY.—Any person acquainted with the financial affairs of the Company for any period within the term of the present lease, (ten years from May 1, 1849,) who is disposed to aid the present movement adverse to the Company, is invited to send his address under envelope, directed to CITIZEN, Box 2,816, N. Y. Post-Office. Communications held strictly confidential.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, published by GEO. BERGNER & CO., has the largest circulation, as it publishes the List of Letters by authority, and is, therefore, the best advertising medium. Subscriptions and Advertisements solicited. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Agents.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 6 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: Corn Mill (grinding very fine); Corn Sheller, on a large scale; and Corn and Cob Crusher. TREADWELL & PELL, No. 251 Pearl st., LIDGEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, will deliver the fifth of a Course of Sermons adapted to the young, before this Association, in his own Church, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all, particularly young men. MARK HOYT, A. J. DEWEY, JAMES M. DIGGES, FRED. C. JONES, } Lecture Committee.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH (Lexington-av.,—corner 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Service in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Second Annual Concert of the Sabbath School connected with this Church will take place WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst., commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be procured at the door.

AMERICAN EXERCISES OF THE SABBATH School Missionary Society, connected with the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Mr. STEPHEN PAXTON, (a Sabbath-School Missionary from the West—a speaker of much interest,) with others, will address the meeting. The children will sing several pieces under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART. Seats free to all.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near 8th-av.)—The Rev. Dr. MARSH will deliver a discourse on *The Character and Labors of the late John H. W. Hawkins*, next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. L. W. PECK. Subject—*The Holiday Amusements of the Young*. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Rev. JAMES LITTLE, brother to the late Rev. John Little, late Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 6th-st. Sabbath School Concert of Prayer in the EVENING. The public are respectfully invited.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the City Tract Mission will be held in the Madison-square Church (Dr. ADAMS') on SABBATH EVENING, 19th inst., when the annual report will be presented and addresses delivered by the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of the First Baptist Church in this City. A collection and subscriptions will be received for the next year.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH Fifth, near 5th-st., Williamsburgh, under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. F. ROBERTS. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D., of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach the fourth sermon in the advent course, TO-MORROW EVENING. Public invited to attend.

THE BIBLE AND ROMISH DOCTRINES.—The Rev. DR. MACMENAMY and other friends of Scriptural truth, will meet in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to point out the unchristian character of the "matter, form and parts" of Penance, and answer the objections of Roman Catholics. All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—The Rev. H. LYON will supply the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. DAY K. LEE, of Auburn, will supply it the following SUNDAY, (26th.) He will also deliver his popular lecture, on *Astronomy*, in the Church, on FRIDAY EVENING Dec. 24.

THE REV. WILLIAM BANNARD, PASTOR of the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, will preach at the Hall No. 132 East 40th-st., near the 3d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public worship is conducted there every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. S. W. BAILEY. There is also a Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

A PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING, IN behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society to Seamen, will be held in St. Peter's Church, (20th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Drs. HAWKS, HIGBEE and others. A collection will be made in aid of the Mission.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church (northwest corner 35d-st. and 8th-av.) will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock. The children will take part in the exercises, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. S. LOSS, of Harlem, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, of the New-York Sabbath School Union.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music on next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 19. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching may be expected in this place every SABBATH EVENING. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL.—The late exhibition of this school, at the request of many who could not attend, will be repeated, in part, with the introduction of several new features, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents; to be had at the door.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—The Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for the EVENING—*The Wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God.* Psalms, 9. xvii.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE FOURTH DISCOURSE of the series will be preached by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washton, and the Sandwich Islands; embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on Monday Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Ravels and Yrca Mathias.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Merchant of Venice.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Captain Charlotte—Good for Nothing.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Woman of the World—Pirate's Legacy—Bleak Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE — Richard Hoffman — Black Blunders—Magic Trumpet—Robert Macaire.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Sands, Nathan's & Co.'s Troupe of American, French and German Artists.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Zavistowski's Juvenile Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

FLORENTINE GALLERY—Classical Statuetic Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails, by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, will close, at the New-York Post-office, to-day, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The German Mail, by the *Bremen*, hence for Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, to go by the *Moses Taylor*, on Monday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M. of that day.

The European mails by the *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, Dec. 22, at — A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congressional proceedings, yesterday, were devoid of general interest. The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. The House was engaged all day in the consideration of the private calendar—the bill providing for the examination and payment of the claims of citizens of Georgia and Alabama, for losses sustained by the depredations of the Creek Indians, occupying a considerable share of attention. The matter was not disposed of, and the House also adjourned over till Monday.

The President dissents from the opinion given by the Attorney-General in reference to the unconstitutionality of the law authorizing the appointment of the Naval Retiring Board, and, instead of reinstating all the retired and dropped officers, as it has been reported he would do, he will, before the 1st of January, make such nominations to the Senate of officers to be restored as he deems proper. It is probable that he will be very liberal in his restorations.

It is announced that Señor Mata, Minister of the Juarez Government in Mexico, has returned to Washington, with plenipotentiary powers to make treaties and settle all difficulties between Mexico and the United States.

Treasury notes amounting to $769,603 have been reissued within the past week. The Treasury receipts during the period were $1,316,226, and the payments were $2,302,054—an increase of $546,622—leaving a balance subject to draft of $4,640,727.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Margaret Burns was convicted of passing counterfeit quarter dollars, and her husband, Michael Burns, who was indicted for making the coin, was acquitted, though the implements of coinage were found in his possession, and the wife testified that she had received the coin from him. But her testimony could not be taken against her husband, and there was no evidence of his having made any coins.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, directing the Committee on County Officers to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fee of recording marriages from ten to two cents for each marriage recorded. Charles W. Baker's bill for $1,474 54, for stationery furnished the county for election purposes, was presented and referred.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a preamble and resolutions complimentary to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and in favor of appointing a Committee to extend the hospitalities of the City to him, when he visits the City *en route* for Washington. It was directed, after much debate, that the Committee on Joint Accounts present a statement of the results of its deliberations for the last six months next Wednesday. Two thousand nine hundred and four dollars was appropriated for repairing Pier No. 35 North River, and the award of the contract to Jacob Sharp was confirmed.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening an ordinance was adopted authorizing the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street. A resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, was concurred in, and a Committee of five appointed to receive him whenever he should arrive. The resolution appropriating $600 to defend the Common Council of 1857, in the matter of the Orphan Asylum, was adopted. Modifications in the plan in accordance with which the Reservoir in Central Park is being constructed, were recommended by the Special Committee appointed to examine into the matter and adopted.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Barnard issued an order, which he directed to be placed on the minutes of the Court, to the effect that only two counsel should be allowed to plead hereafter in any case, whether in the opening or closing, and that only one hour should be allowed to each counsel for their remarks. This is a judicious reform, and will tend materially to shorten the duration of trials in this Court. George Smith and John Shaw, jointly indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced, Smith, to four years and six months in the State Prison, and Shaw to two years and six months. John Gorman, Martin Murphy, and Mary Ann Bassford were tried for grand larceny and convicted of petit larceny. The male prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and the woman for four months. Peter Cannepa and Rosa Cannepa, Italians, were convicted of receiving stolen goods. Sentence reserved till last day of term.

A meeting of dismissed Custom-house officers was held last evening at the Museum Hotel, in the Fifth Ward, to rehearse their grievances and take measures for exposing the corruption of the Custom-house, under the Administration of Collector Schell.

A woman named Glennon was arrested yesterday on a charge of stabbing a Mrs. McManus and her daughter in the neck with a shoe-knife. The wounds are said to be dangerous. The parties lived in Mulberry-street, and the cause of the savage assault was the refusal of Mrs. McManus to lend her bonnet to Mrs. Glennon.

L. Silliman Ives, L.L. D., formerly a Bishop of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina, delivered a lecture last evening in the Cooper Institute, to a very large audience, on the causes of the prejudices against Roman Catholicism.

The schooner *Susan*, which lately escaped from Mobile without a clearance, having on board a number of fillibusters bound to Nicaragua, was spoken on the 10th inst. by a vessel which arrived yesterday at New-Orleans. She reported all well on board.

From Rio Janeiro we have files to Oct. 27. There is no news of interest. A special legation had been dispatched to Montevideo and Paraná, to rearrange the terms of some old treaties. The United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation was at Rio, with his family, *en route* to the seat of his duties. Much sensation in fashionable circles had been created by a ball given by the flag-officer of the American squadron, on board the *St. Lawrence*. The *élite* of the Brazilian Court were present. From Paraguay we have information of new concessions to Brazilian trade made by Lopez. Preparations were making to celebrate the dictator's birthday, but none apparently to meet the coming expedition from the United States.

The Overland California Mail, with advices to the 21st ult., arrived at St. Louis yesterday. There is no news of importance.

A policeman in West Troy, N. Y., named Brown, has been arrested on a charge of being in league with counterfeiters. At his house a large number of bank-note plates were found, purporting to be engraved for the Fallkill and Mohawk River Banks; besides dies bearing the words "Pelnsylvania" and "Massachusetts." A press was also discovered in the same premises. Brown is held to bail to answer.

In the Allibone and Newhall case at Philadelphia, the evidence for the prosecution closed Dec. 16, and the defence was opened by Mr. Brewster for Mr. Allibone, and by Mr. Thayer for Mr. Newhall.

Dr. Agnew, of this City, has been appointed Surgeon-General on Gov. Morgan's staff, in place of Dr. Herrick, declined.

Judgment has been rendered against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at the suit of a cattle-drover, for $1,250 damages for injuries sustained by 100 head of cattle, detained on the road while on their way to Detroit. The decision is of importance to cattle-dealers.

Yesterday, 2,500 bales Cotton changed hands, the market closing firmly. Flour and Wheat were more inquired for. Corn was dull. A better demand prevailed for Rio Coffee, Sugars, Pork, Lard and Spirits Turpentine, at buoyant prices. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable change.

Central America and the Monroe Doctrine.

We beg our readers to believe that we mean what we say, when we declare that the country owes to Congress some positive light upon the Central American darkness. It is possible, certainly, and even probable, that Congress itself is not consciously responsible for this phenomenon; but we need not trouble ourselves with that question. In calling upon the President for information about all those matters, Congress may merely have intended to supply itself with the raw material of renewed palaver; but the documents communicated by the Government will also, we trust, stimulate the public mind to grave reflection, and bear fruit at last in a clear and definite public opinion upon this subject. It is one of the chief advantages of free institutions that, by thus bringing the Government constantly into immediate contact with the people, they tend to diminish the importance of those blunders to which mortal representatives must always be liable. We can afford to endure the nonsense of a session for the sake of the knowledge which a session must, sooner or later, elicit of the actual state of our public affairs and of our national relations. The President has put before the country, then, a plain statement of the plans and purposes of the British Government in Central America, as they are understood by himself; of the Monroe Doctrine, as asserted by his Government; and of the Mexican question, as affected by the intentions of Spain. For all these revelations let us be duly thankful. If the disputes which have been going on about these matters ever since the acquisition of California by the United States are ever to be peacefully settled, t will be by a strong and general expression of the public sentiment of this country. Our people have been haunted for years by a vague fear that in one way or another they were likely to be duped and ruined in the affairs of the Isthmus by the Machiavellian subtlety of British diplomatists or French adventurers. Let us now look the facts of the case in the face, and make up our minds as to the course we are to take.

The signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was the signal throughout the Union of a general outcry of despair. We had tied our own hands, we had cut off our own feet. We should not be able to catch the plums which Heaven might see fit to shake down into our laps—we should not be able to take a single step forward in the wide path of our manifest destiny. For, by that treaty we bound ourselves to refrain from an avowed occupation of any portion of Central America. We supposed, however, that England had taken upon herself a like restriction, and that she would at once evacuate the positions held by her in those regions; abdicate the Protectorate of Mosquito, and haul down her flag at Ruatan. The result of this double act of abnegation would be, of course, the secured neutrality of all the countries bordering upon the great Isthmus route. For the sake of this great object we were willing to endure the disabilities we had accepted. But things assumed a very different aspect when we found that England interpreted the treaty in question in a prospective and not in a retrospective sense—and that she was by no means disposed to abandon either her Mosquito King, or her Bay Islands. With this discovery awoke a fresh and fiercer distrust of the objects of England in her Central American diplomacy; and with this distrust a general determination to insist on the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Now, as the abrogation of that treaty could only be pressed by us on the ground that England could not be suffered to retain her hold upon any portion of Central America, it was clear that to insist upon it was to risk steps which might very probably lead to actual hostilities between the two Powers. This was the state of the case when Sir William Gore Ousely came to America, commissioned to bring about a final settlement. It will be seen at once that it was a state full of incipient troubles and of ripe ill-feeling. The English Government then asserted with great earnestness that their chief wish was to do away with all chances of misunderstanding between themselves and our own Administration. They were prepared to rid themselves entirely of all connection with those portions of Central America in which their presence and their claims were regarded by our Government as dangerous to the peace of the world. But they must do this, under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, of their own motion, and by negotiation with the States of Central America.

France, whose only interest in the matter referred to the assurance of the Isthmian neutrality, was equally indisposed with ourselves to see England extend her dominions in this direction; but France and England both were even more determined than our own Government that the States under whose authority the Isthmian routes were to be opened, should be protected from the inroads of vagrant invaders and enabled to guarantee a safe and regular transit across their territory to the commerce of the world. Had Mr. Buchanan exerted the power of this country as effectually as it was his duty to do, in repressing the attempts of William Walker and in crushing the whole fillibustering interest throughout this country, it is more than probable that Sir William Gore Ousley would have gone to Nicaragua six months ago; that the work he is now doing there would have been already done; and that the President, in his late Message, would have been able to announce the cession of the Mosquito Coast to Nicaragua; the restoration of the Bay Islands to Honduras; and the complete neutralization of the much-tormented Isthmus. But the disgraceful perseverance of the fillibustering adventurers in the face of Presidential proclamations and Judicial decisions, afforded a pretext to the English Governments for delay in the steps which it was proposed to take, while it not unnaturally indisposed the Central American States to any measures which might throw upon themselves the burden of protecting their shores against these dangerous and detestable expeditions. At last, however, the question approaches its solution. Mr. Dallas writes from London under date of Nov. 27, that the English Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, has set before him the complete programme of the diplomacy of England in Central America. Sir Gore Ouseley is now negotiating with Nicaragua a treaty (of which an exclusive publication was made by the New-York Times nearly two months ago,) which treaty has been submitted to Mr. Buchanan. This treaty will rid England of the Musquitian protectorate. He will then negotiate a similar treaty with Honduras, and enable England to evacuate with honor, her position in the Bay Islands. This will put England, France and the United States on an equal footing before the Central American States, and enable them to act in concert for the protection of the transit routes by whomsoever opened, should those routes be interfered with by any marauders too formidable for the native governments to repel.

Pending these negotiations, now in progress, the English Envoy will be empowered to defend himself and the States with which he is treating, and for this purpose he is accompanied by a strong fleet. In all this Mr. Dallas sees no indication of intentions other than pacific. We are of the same mind; and that this is the view taken by our own Government is sufficiently clear, from the language of the Presidential organs, in regard to the so-called "Outrage" on the *Washington*. The President will take no action in regard to that affair, being firmly convinced that Sir Gore Ouseley is now unravelling, as fast as he possibly can, the great Nicaraguan—Mosquitian—Honduran tangle—and that neither he nor the naval-officers of his squadron have the slightest wish or intention to interrupt this operation, by raising any pretensions in regard to the "right of search." Taken in connexion with the indications from Washington, this very clear and able letter of Mr. Dallas fully confirms the assertion already made in these columns, that there is absolutely nothing in the present aspect of our Central American affairs, except the uncertainty which attends the whereabouts of the schooner *Susan*, out of which any difficulty with England can reasonably be expected to arise. On the contrary, we are now on the point, it would seem, of achieving all that we aimed at in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, without the risks and angry excitements that must have attended any abrogation of that instrument. The prospects of our foreign policy in connection with Mexico, on the other hand, are far from clear and satisfactory. In respect to this subject, Lord Malmesbury gives our Government the strongest assurances that England is disposed to take no violent measures at present for the redress of the injuries inflicted upon her subjects in that country; and intimates in a delicate diplomatic way a willingness to act in concert with the United States for restoring order in the distracted Republic. It would appear, however, that Spain has declined to take counsel with any other power in attending to her own particular accounts with Mexico. Our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Dodge, writes to Secretary Cass, that Her Catholic Majesty's Government has rejected emphatically the offers of England and France to intervene for the settlement of the Spanish claims in Mexico. Spain has dispatched a naval force to Mexico to insist upon that settlement, and will not recede from the step she has thus taken. But she announces her utter innocence of any purpose of infringement upon the territorial rights of Mexico, and in so doing brings into clear relief the present form of that vague potency, the "Monroe Doctrine." General Cass has put this doctrine, which everybody talks about, and so few can state, in an intelligible shape. As now understood at Washington, it amounts precisely to this, that "the United States will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent States of this Continent by European powers, nor to the exercise of a protectorate over them, nor to any other direct political influence to control their policy or institutions." This being the Monroe doctrine, as by authority published, we may be at rest in regard to it. No European power now proposes to interfere with it. Spain declares that she dreams of no such thing—that she would not accept Mexico as a gift—*but also that she will not part with Cuba, to keep which in peace* is her only present wish in regard to the New World.

The "Monroe doctrine" will not embroil us either with Spain, France, or England. But out of the chaos of Mexican affairs a variety of opportunities will infallibly arise for misunderstandings between ourselves and the powers interested in enforcing justice from that country. This brood of mischievous contingencies can only be stifled at once by the establishment in Mexico of something like a responsible and efficient government. This it is within our power to effect, and there is nothing in the present horizon of our foreign relations more important in its possible issues than this gathering trouble along our Mexican frontier. The Mexican protectorate is plainly the immediate order of the day. It involves the positive assertion, in action, of those great principles of which the Monroe doctrine is but the negative proclamation in words.

What Shall be Done with the Park.—The lovers of rural simplicity must have been gratified with the appearance of the Park yesterday. It was converted into a sheep pasture, and presented a striking picture of rustic life,—the ragged girls who sweep the crossings answering in place of woodland nymphs, and a few stalwart Irishmen with brooms filling the parts of shepherds with their crooks. The ground will probably be occupied before long as a cattle market.

In serious truth, the condition of the Park is a disgrace to the City. It has utterly ceased to be regarded by anybody as a place for recreation, and has become a nuisance. The fountain has been wholly given up, and its place is merely a muddy pond. The grass is trampled down by the boys who make it the theatre of their sports:—the crossings are wet and muddy in bad weather;—the trees are broken and decayed,—and the whole ground appears more like a desolate, abandoned pasture than a City Park.

The Park has entirely survived its usefulness in its present form; and our City Government should direct its attention to some plan for improving it. That it can never again become a place for recreation, is clear. It is in the heart of the business portion of the town, and is too remote from the residences of those who would ever use it for such purposes. It ought in the main to be left open, and not surrendered for business purposes—for it serves important purposes of ventilation and health in that condition. But the space it occupies is also needed for the travel and traffic of this part of the City—and some plan should be adopted which will combine these uses.

In our judgment the trees upon the Park should all be cut down—the fences, railings, posts, &c., should be removed, and the whole should be covered with hard, smooth, solid pavement—of flagging, asphaltum or something of the kind—so that vehicles could cross it in every direction, while it should always be kept dry and serviceable for pedestrians. With a respectable—*actual*—fountain in the middle and two or three good statues around it, it could be made highly ornamental and at the same time cease to interrupt the traffic and business of the City as it does at present.

The Mercy of the Court.—A woman named Margaret Burns was convicted yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, of the crime of passing counterfeit coin. Her husband was tried at the same time in an indictment for making the counterfeit coin which his wife had attempted to pass. The implements of coinage were found in his house, and his wife testified that he had given her the bogus quarters which she had circulated; but her evidence was ruled out by Judge Betts, and, as she testified that her husband did not know of the counterfeiting tools being in his house, he was acquitted. There were no extenuating circumstances in her case. She did not pass the coin ignorantly, and there was every reason for believing that she was an accessory in its coinage. But the Jury, in giving in their verdict of guilty, recommended her to the mercy of the Court.

Such qualifications of jury verdicts are nothing more than irrepressible ebullitions of sympathy for a fellow-creature in distress; and when the fellow-creature is a woman, nothing can be more natural or more creditable to the community of Jurors. But they have little effect upon the feelings of Judges, who are better qualified to decide whether the case of a culprit calls for the exercise of mercy than jurors can be. In the particular case in question, mercy, it strikes us, would be entirely misplaced. The mercy demanded should be exhibited towards the public who suffer terribly from the nefarious acts of such pests as this very Margaret Burns, who devoted herself to the business of uttering bogus quarters of dollars. There is an immense quantity of base coin in circulation, and the poorer classes of the people suffer severely from having it putupon them. The only way in which the nefarious business of uttering bogus coin can be put a stop to is, by rigidly enforcing the penalty of the law, whenever any of the rogues, whether male or female, who engage in it, are arrested and convicted. Mercy to the convict in such cases is the cruellest injustice to the public.

Official Duty.—The *Journal of Commerce*, noticing the statement that Mr. Buchanan has determined to enforce an adjustment of the party differences in this City, says:

"We can only say that if he has undertaken such a job, it is one which will be likely to tax his powers more fully than *any other official duty* on his hands."

The italics, which are the *Journal's* own, convey a rather pointed rebuke of our venerable Chief Magistrate for dabbling in the squabbles of our Pewter Mug politicians as one of his "official duties." But, in point of fact, the President considers this the paramount official duty resting on his shoulders. He has done very little else since he came into office. This sort of business, and playing toady to the *Herald*, meet his conceptions of statesmanship.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The first performance of the three-day Festival in aid of the Mount Vernon Association takes place to-day at the Academy. A "bill" of such attractiveness does not often fall to the lot of a dollar-paying public. If it has a fault it is that it is too good, utterly spoiling the appetite by its mere richness. The performances commence at 5½ o'clock precisely, with the comedy of "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady;" after this comes the tragedy of "Medea," with Matilda Heron; after this a musical melange, with Madame Colson, Miss Lucy Escott, Arthur Napoleon, &c.; after this the comedietta called "Milly, the Maid with the Milking Pail," with Miss Agnes Robertson; after this the "Morning Call," with Mrs. C. N. Sinclair; after this a recitation by Mr. Brougham; after this the comedy of a "Decided Case," with Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey and others; and, finally, the Campbell Minstrels. We refer to our advertising columns for a list of all the artists.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Annie Lonsdale has a complimentary benefit here to-night, and will play two of her best parts, namely, *Nan* in the "Good for Nothing," and *Captain Charlotte* in the piece of that name.

Brazil and La Plata.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Eventide*, we have files of Rio Janeiro papers to Oct. 26.

The news is of secondary interest.

The Viscount of Uruguay and Sen. J. M. da Silva Paraudos have been appointed Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Argentine and to the Oriental State, to negotiate fresh treaties amendatory to those already existing in regard to the independence of the latter Republic.

The arrival at Rio on the 21st October of Mr. Benjamin C. Jancey, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, is announced in the Rio papers. He is attended by his family.

On Oct. 12 a grand ball was given on board the American frigate *St. Lawrence* by the Flag-officer. The most distinguished ladies and gentlemen of the Brazilian Court were present. The affair is lavishly praised by the Press.

The American bark *Dennis Kelly* arrived at Rio, October 14, after a voyage, (from what American port is not stated) of 74 days. The crew had suffered severely for want of water.

The Imperial Government has granted an exclusive right for thirty years to Frederick Hamilton, Southworth, for manufacturing resin oil in the province of Bahia.

The official report of the expedition to Paraguay, Sept. 7, to observe the annual eclipse of the sun, is published.

Correspondence from the Plata, state that the foreign legations at Buenos Ayres had protested against the new land law.

Large and valuable deposits of gold, silver, and other important metals have been found at Yporanga, on the banks of the river Iguape.

President Lopez is making amicable concessions to his neighbors, perhaps with a view of strengthening himself against the coming invasion. He has just permitted the transportation of horses, so requisite to the welfare of the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, where horses are inconveniently scarce, to be from the southern Provinces of the Plata through Paraguay. He has also sanctioned the circulation of Brazilian coin, though at less than its par value.

On the 4th of November there were to be great festivities at Asuncion in honor of the Dictator's birthday.

The business of Asuncion increases rapidly. During the month of August, there arrived at the port 23 sailing vessels and 3 steamers; and their departed 24 sailing vessels and 1 steamer. At the latest date there were in port 45 sailing crafts and 5 national steamers.

The New-Orleans Epidemic.—The report of the Howard Association of New-Orleans states that they attended to 3,414 cases of yellow fever during the recent season, 1,069 of whom were Germans, 1,485 Irish, and 409 natives of the United States; 771 died, and the remaining 2,643 were discharged cured. The amount of money expended was $45,000. It made no appeals to foreign aid, but received from the liberality of the citizens of New-Orleans alone enough for all practical purposes. The Managers return their thanks to those non-resident friends from whom offers of assistance were received, and acknowledges the receipt of contributions from many distant points.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Letters from Signor Mario and Other Italians.

Second Letter from Madame Mario.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Sir: I shall feel much obliged by your publishing the following answer to the author of the letter on the "Italian question."

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
ALBERTO MARIO.

Sir: After my wife had sent her letter to press, I read yours of this morning, and in order that you may feel yourself at perfect liberty to express your opinion unfettered by that forbearance to which you feel Madame Mario, as a lady, is entitled, I assume the responsibility of all my wife's words and writings on the Italian question, holding the same convictions as she does. I am, therefore, ready to reply to any observation of yours, provided you are willing to declare your name; mine is ALBERTO MARIO.

9 P. M., 17th.
No. 102 East Fourteenth-street.

To the anonymous Italian author of a letter published in the New-York Times *of to-day, entitled, "The Italian Question—The Revolution of 1848:"*

We, the undersigned, have the honor of informing the gentleman, whosoever he may be, that the political opinions and doctrines put forth by Signora Mario are shared by the majority of Italians; that this majority is Republican; that the Republicans alone have given and give to their country proofs of abnegation, combatants and martyrs, and that among their tormentors they reckon the King of Piedmont himself. And we avail ourselves of this opportunity to testify our gratitude to this noble woman for the incalculable good that she has done to the Italian cause in England and Scotland, and which we feel she will continue to do among the free people of the United States.

And, furthermore, the undersigned know but too well the artifices used by the Sardinian monarchy after the armistice of Solasco, to disorganize the army, especially when Charles Albert, compelled by circumstances, showed a desire to recommence the war. And the indefatigable and general conspiracy of the aristocracy, of the staff officers, and, in short, of all those who constitute the monarchy and whose interest it was that Piedmont should retain its old position, was carried to such a point that, on the day of the battle, the army, *thanks to its chiefs*, with the exception of a few regiments, refused to fight, and retreated in disorder before the enemy, which was inferior to it in numbers, and thus ended that catastrophy, which ruined and dishonored Italy. But the shame and infamy of that fact do not rest with the Piedmontese soldiers, whose bravery and intrepidity on every occasion in the wars of Napoleon, Lombardy and the Crimea no one disputes, and, least of all, Signora Mario, who, in her lecture of the 15th inst., placed these facts in their true light.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1858.

Gen. Giuseppe Avezzana,	S. Conzani,
Domenico Minorelli,	E. Madoggi,
R. Ancaroni,	E. Cavalery,
A. Magni,	G. Piazza,
C. Bisco,	L. Verzi.

Second Letter from Madame Jessie Meriton Mario.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your second article on the Italian question you have given as mine opinions which I do not hold, refuted statements which I never made, and attributed to me a course of conduct which I never have pursued nor never intend to pursue.

You say that you "are sick of the groans of downtrodden peoples; that they have been groaning for a century, and it has never done them any good," &c., &c., &c.; "that if my object be to convince you of the wrongs done to Italy by Austrian domination, I may spare myself any further trouble." "Suppose the whole United States," you ask, "were to join, tomorrow, in a unanimous declaration that the Italians were an oppressed people, and the Austrians remorseless tyrants, would that affect any change in the condition of the Peninsula? Would 'the martyrs' sleep more soundly in their dungeons, and the Imperial troops parade less steadily in Milan."

To this I reply, I have not come among the liberty-loving, liberty-possessing Americans, with vain laments and weak bewailings over the sufferings of the Italians; those sufferings are too well known, and, despite your contemptuous pity for "martyrs," conspirators, and "the worshippers of the ideal," are too widely and deeply sympathized with to need my poor words to make them known and felt; the Italians combat and fall, and rise again to combat, accept exile and imprisonment in silence, and in silence mount the scaffold; you do not hear their groans, for they utter none, they do not complain of their fate; they struggle with it face to face; and this intrepidity, this constancy, and above all, this sublime silence, is to me, and to all who believe in the destinies of the peoples and in the justice of God, a sure and certain sign that theirs is a Holy cause, and that it will triumph yet. And because I believe this I have come among Americans to tell them what the Italians are aiming at, what they have done and are doing to attain their aim. I have not come to ask the Government of the United States to send fleets and armies to combat for Italian Liberty; then, indeed, Americans might complain, might assert with justice, that if the Italians could not sustain their own liberties, they were not fitting to possess them. But I have come with the worthy hope of creating sympathy among this young and noble people, for the struggles of that people who count Columbus and Cabotto among their ancestors. I have come hoping to turn some expression of public opinion in favor of a future struggle after Italian independence, which shall at once strengthen the combatant and shame their oppressors. I am come to ask for 26,000,000 of Italians that which you in your article on General Cass and the Mortara case ask for one. You seek to bring to bear upon the Vatican an expression of the opinion of civilization on the atrocity of the Mortara Abduction. I deeply sympathize with all who labor in this cause, and believe that their shortest way to success is to aid the Italians, who alone can strike the blow at the root of the Upas Tree, and with this end in view seek to bring to bear upon Italian oppressors in general an expression of the opinion of civilization on the atrocity of the abduction of Italian rights and Italian liberties, *en masse*. You think that the decided expression of public opinion would have a salutary effect on Rome. I think it would have the same effect on every despot in Europe; and since you believe it to be peculiarly the province of the American people to assert and defend the principles of individual liberty, you cannot, I think, with justice, complain of me for appealing to that same people in behalf of national liberty, and the principles involved therein—the only difference between the appeal you defend and mine being that, in the former case, the way in which help shall be given is specified, as I leave it with the Americans, in case they feel inclined to respond, to choose their mode of expressing their sympathy, or of affording their help.

Nor should I have any hopes of succeeding in my object—if it were true as you would have the public believe—that "one half of the Italians seek to achieve its freedom by holding the other half up to the execration of mankind," and if I were their partner in this miserable office. True it is that the Italians strove to win their freedom by the assistance of their Kings, and those Kings betrayed them—betrayed them one and all in different ways. Ferdinand Bourbon, by withdrawing his troops from the theatre of war, and creating the reaction in Naples. Pope Pius IX., by blessing the Croats and Austrians, and by forbidding his subjects to fight them. Charles Albert by giving time to Austria to reorganize her troops, by preventing the volunteers from fighting, and by changing the aim of the war from the question of Italian Independence to a mere effort to win Lombardy for himself. The flight of the Piedmontese army at Novara was a fact, and a cowardly fact; but it was a flight prepared and premeditated by the Piedmontese monarchy, compelled against its own will to recommence the national struggle, whereas that monarchy neither is nor can be aught but Piedmontese. But no one has ever thought or said that the Piedmontese soldiers or people are cowards, as you would give it to be understood in your article. No, Sir; the Piedmontese are known of old as brave and dauntless warriors, and the wars of Napoleon and their feats at Pastrengo, Goito and Volta in 1848—(that the commander-in-chief of that war rendered their victories null, was no fault of theirs)—and at Tchernaya, in the Crimea, where they vied in valor with the best troops of England and France, have not diminished their fame. Monarchy organized the defeat of Novara, neglecting the reconstruction of the army after the armistice of Salasco—exciting the soldiers against the Lombards, reminding them of the shots fired at Charles Albert after his betrayal of Milan—assuring them that the Austrians numbered 300,000—that they must not hope for help from any of the other Italians—that if the Austrians were driven out, the dynasty of Savoy would be destroyed—and, to impress this last falsehood on their minds, papers with these words, "Charles Albert is betrayed, and the Republic is produced in Turin," were thrust into the soldiers' heads—this on the very day of the battle; on that same day the provisions for the troops were found wanting, and this time no blame could be laid on other shoulders, for the field of battle was in Piedmont itself. These were the reasons why they fled; the cowardice belonged, not to the soldiers, but to those who bid them flee. And what I say of the Piedmontese army I repeat of the Piedmontese themselves. I believe them to be as anxious for the liberty and independence of Italy as are the Italians of the other provinces. I believe that the day in which they become convinced that their king and their government are indifferent and worse to the national question, the day in which they perceive that all the speeches made and promises given are intended solely to prevent the Italians from fighting their own battles—in that day I think the king will have to quake for his crown and the ministers for their portfolios, with even more reason than they did in '47, when Charles Albert went to war with Austria solely to save his own States from revolution.

If these Italian princes prove themselves one and all enemies of Italian independence, it is necessary that Italians should get rid of their kings before they can secure the means that are in their hands, and with these means combat the foreign foe; unless, indeed, any one imagines that Ferdinand of Naples, the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, the dukes of Modena and Parma, and the Pope will come forward as champions of Italian Independence. (Of the Sardinian monarchy I will speak presently.) This gained, your desire for big battalions, big navies, artillery and cavalry would be gratified. The King of Naples alone has a navy superior to the Sardinian navy, and an Italian army of 100,000 men. And even as on the 17th February, 1848, the army, navy, treasures and fortresses of France belonged to Louis Philippe, and on the 18th belonged to the French Republic, so the armies and navies above mentioned, which now belong to King Bomba and Company, to-morrow, by means of a revolution, may belong to the Italians, and, with these materials increased and strengthened by the patriotic element, they would be in a condition to commence the War of Independence. Hence your assertion that, "Sardinia, in possession of an organized Italian Government and army, offers the best and only nucleus for a general rising against the foreigners," is incorrect, and if, in answer to the above, your object. But before you make war to Austria with the armies and navies you speak of, you must win them to the national cause, I reply, True, but the same must be said of the Sardinian army, which belongs to the King and not to the Nation. And here we come to the gist of the question. From the latter part of your article the reader gathers—that the King of Sardinia is anxious and willing to drive out the Austrians from Italy, and that the Republicans are so short-sighted and absurd that they prefer remaining under a foreign master to accepting such help from such hands. You even charge them with wishing to make a Republic of Piedmont before Italy is free—of furnishing their house, in short, before the foundation of that house is laid; and then, by way of combating these chimeras which never existed in any Italian brain, you remind them of the advice given in the cookery book touching the cooking of a hare, and and advise the Italians to commence their operations with catching the hare, or, in other words, by expelling the foreigners. If Sardinia, you exclaim, can send 80,000 men into the field for that purpose, so much the better. If she can supply stuff, *commissariat* and artillery, better still. And if she makes her own leadership in the moment a condition of her assistance, why, let her lead. If she asks to reign, let her reign! Ditto, cries every Italian that I have ever known, from ten members of the Sardinian Chamber to Mazzini, who, from his first letter to Charles Albert, in 1833, down to his last pamphlet on the Genoese insurrection, has ever urged Piedmont to take up arms against Austria. Nor do I fear contradiction when I affirm that if Piedmont would declare war to Austria to-morrow, every Italian would follow her thankfully to the battle-field, and, in spite of their republican tradition and republican tendencies, would hail Victor Emanuel king of Italy, should he succeed in ridding her soil of the foreigners, even as they would have crowned Charles Albert king in 1848.

But is this supposition possible? First of all, the Sardinian Monarchy is not national. It does represent the Italian right crushed under the mailed heel of the foreigner. Of foreign extraction it was planted in Italy by the foreigners, and its aggrandizement was gradually effected in an era of the peninsula's political decay; so much so, that if to-morrow Italy were independent, Genoa and North and South Novarese and the Island of Sardinia, annexed by force and always adverse to the annexation, would break their compulsory ties to unite themselves with the rest of Italy. The Sardinian Monarchy cannot be compared with the Spanish Monarchy at the time of the war with the Moors in the middle ages or against Napoleon in this century, or with the French Monarchy during the war against the English, who were encamped in the heart of France. The Sardinian Monarchy represents a local interest, and its historical tradition consists in petty aggrandizements, by means of conquests and of treaties, throughout which it has ever retained the character of its own peculiar existence. And now that for Italy and for Europe the epoch of conquests has been superseded by the epoch of nationalities, the idea that the Sardinian Monarchy can conquer Lombardy alone, is an absurdity. In 1848 Lombardy refused to belong to Piedmont, if Venice was to be handed over to Austria. And supposing that the Sardinian monarchy should make itself master of Italy, what would happen then? It must cease to be Sardinian, and become Italian. The aristocracy which, headed by the King, constitutes that monarchy to-day, and possesses all the privileges and the entire sovereignty, would end by being absorbed in a new—*i. e.* an Italian—aristocracy, and would become a minute particle in the Italian monarchy. It is therefore its interest to hinder at any price Italian independence, even if its King desired it; this it did in 1821, and 1848-9, and this it will ever do. Moreover, the Sardinian monarchy derives its very existence from treaties, and is linked on all sides to diplomacy. In order to initiate a war for Italian Independence, it must tear those treaties, and break those ties; make war, in the name of Italy, on the Pope, the King of Naples, and all

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE NIAGARA.—Capt. CHAUNCEY, yesterday, handed over the *Niagara* to the Commandant of the Navy-yard; her colors were hauled down, and she went out of commission. Previously, however, the customary inspection was made, and a certificate given to the effect that the ship was in a condition which reflected great credit upon the commander, as well as on the officers of the ship. The whole crew were transferred on board the *North Carolina* to await further orders, which was a great disappointment to a portion of them, as they expected temporary leave to go ashore. They will probably be paid off to-day, and there will be the usual crowd of land sharks in waiting to devour the earnings of poor Jack. Capt. CHAUNCEY addressed the men before they took leave, complimenting them upon their prompt and ever-cheerful obedience of orders during the voyage which was just ended, and expressing the hope that he might, in any future command, be fortunate enough to have as complete and willing a crew. A portion of the officers also left, and the remainder will be discharged to-day. J. B. PINNEY, late President of Liberia, and now the agent of the American Colonization Society, with other officials, paid a complimentary visit to Capt. CHAUNCEY, and received from him many interesting details of the voyage to Monrovia, of the condition and treatment of the Africans while on board, and of their delivery to the agent on the coast. The duties of the officers were arduous, and, in many respects, most unpleasant, but they were cheerfully performed. The same was true of the crew, whose humane feelings were very much excited by the miserable condition of the poor creatures committed to their care. The Captain daily sent from his own table food to the sick among the women and children, and continued to do so to the end of the voyage, though he never remembers to have received the slightest return of gratitude. After they had been landed, and were assured that they were upon their own soil, some of them, having met with their friends, gathered around their benefactors, and thanked Capt. CHAUNCEY for their kind treatment. Until they were actually landed they could not be persuaded but that they were bound upon another slave voyage. The agent of the Colonization Society, who received the provisions and other stores sent out by the Government for the use of the natives, it is said, charged the *Niagara* $4 for a barrel of Indian meal which was found necessary for the ship's stores, and also added a small sum as freight. If this report be true, it would show that the agent possessed no more gratitude than the natives who were the subjects of these benevolent attentions.

WONDERFUL DIGESTIVE POWERS.—A New-London negro, who rejoices in the name of ACHARD CORBYN, performed yesterday a gastronomic feat which excited considerable astonishment among those assembled to witness it. While strolling through the Five Points, the colored gentleman stopped at a grocery known as Cow-Bay, in order to get a "bite." The "bite" proved to be one of no inconsiderable dimensions, for he offered to bet that he could eat twenty-seven tallow candles, wicks and all, four pounds of salt pork, and a shilling loaf of bread, washing the same down with a pint of lamp-oil and a quart of rum. The wager was accepted, and CORBYN essayed to accomplish this alimentive feat. The feat was accomplished, candle followed candle in rapid succession, till the specified number passed the œsophagus; through the same descending channel the four pounds of pork made quick passage, and the loaf of bread and the oil and rum completed the residuary deposit. This was on Thursday evening. In the fore part of Friday evening CORBYN was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in Cow Bay. It was supposed that he was drunk and he was accordingly placed on a cart and conveyed to the Station-house. The real cause of his ailment soon transpired, and thereupon Police Surgeon WATERMAN was called, and he administered a powerful emetic which soon brought the candles, pork, &c., from the gourmand's stomach, and placed the voracious eater again on his legs. Yesterday morning the negro was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs for ten days to afford him time to recover his lost appetite.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers were at work, yesterday, upon the returns of the Twenty-first Ward. It seems that the Inspectors of the Fourth District of that Ward, on the night of the election, lost the official tally list, and made up their return of the vote on Councilmen from an unauthorized list. The Canvassers found that it abounded with gross blunders, and on Thusday sent it back for correction. Yesterday, it was received with the corrections required, from which it appears that the following errors occurred in the count on the Republican candidates for Councilmen:

Candidates.	No. Votes first returned.	As corrected
Charles N. Decker	115	367
Ira A. Allen	154	369
Daniel Townsend	115	238
Hamlin Babcock	140	360
James G. McAdam	119	229

After the return had been sent to the Canvassers, the original tally list was found, and the above corrections made from it. When the matter was taken up yesterday, the Democratic Canvassers opposed paying any attention to the corrections, and argued that the Inspectors had exceeded their powers in making them, by adding new matter. An animated discussion arose, and the Democrats carried their point, having a majority. It thus appears that nearly 200 have been lost to several candidates for Councilmen in the Fourth District of the Twenty-first Ward, for which the District Canvassers are responsible.

PRIZE-FIGHTING.—At a Sparring Exhibition held at Heym's Theatre on Thursday evening, an unknown gentleman stepped on the stage, after the performance was terminated, and announced that "in the event of Mr. MORRISSEY adhering to his long-ago expressed determination to forever retire from the Prize-ring, which all his friends sustain him in keeping he (the speaker) gave this public notice to Mr. HEENAN and to his friends, that he would produce a man to fight him at any time mutually agreed on, within from three to five months from date, for the sum of $2,500 a side." The figure of $10,000, the speaker thought, sounded well, but as he meant "business" he limited the sum to $2,500, which "would be more readily reached by even the $10,000 party." The first deposit is waiting to be covered at the *Clipper* office.

A BENEVOLENT OBJECT.—A Fair will be opened on Monday next at Niblo's Saloon for the benefit of the Institution for the Care of the Aged and Infirm, which has its buildings in Forty-second-street, and is under the charge of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Committee have engaged the whole of the lower portion of the Saloon, and are prepared to make the Fair one of the most attractive ever opened in this City. No object could possibly be more deserving of public favor and support than that to which the proceeds of this Fair will be devoted. We commend the advertisement, which appears in another column, to the attention and favor of our readers.

ACCIDENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—The great fly-wheel in the Damascus Steel works, Port Richmond, burst from the shaft on Thursday last, when in rapid motion. A part of it flew through the roof, and fell back upon the boiler, which it exploded. Another part went through a brick wall into a building across the road, seriously injuring two sons of the Messrs. COLBORN. One of them had his skull fractured, and the other is hurt in the spine; the physician, Dr. EADIE, has expressed hopes of their recovery. Mr. SHAW, while passing the works, was injured by the falling bricks, but not dangerously. Several persons narrowly escaped with their lives. The damage to the works will be repaired in a few days.

A NEW ALTERED BILL.—Bills altered to fives, on the Rockville Bank of Rockville, Connecticut, made their appearance in this City last evening. The alteration is skillfully done. The vignette is a drove of horses, and on the lower right-hand corner is a medallion likeness of a young girl. Two men, who have given their names as JOSEPH WALKER and JAMES GAMBLING, offered, last evening, one of the bills in the bar-room attached to the Broadway Theatre, in exchange for two hot drinks. They were handed over to the Police, and locked up.

THE MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL.—Miss LAURA KEENE has offered to give gross receipts of the performance of the popular Comedy, "Our American Cousin," at her theatre, on Wednesday evening, December 29, in aid of the Mount Vernon Fund. The Lady Managers of the Association have acknowledged the liberality of the offer, and indicated the acceptance of it.

MEETING OF DECAPITATED CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICE-HOLDERS.—A meeting of indignant decapitated Custom-house officials was held at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel last evening. The meeting was a private one, but it was revealed that its object was to take measures for exposing frauds which those present asserted had been extensively perpetrated under the late Mr. SCHELL. There are, it is said, over 130 of these discharged Custom-house office-holders. There were about a score of them present last evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At noon, yesterday, Mayor TIEMANN, and Drs. THOMPSON and ROCKWELL were the only members of the Board who assembled at the Mayor's office. A quorum was waited for; a quorum did not arrive; and the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

GUARDING THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The Police force appointed to guard the Comptroller's Office is still on duty every night. It is not deemed safe to withdraw it, in view of the threats that have been made concerning the destruction of books and papers, and of the two fires which have recently broken out in the Comptroller's Office. Capt. WATERBURY and seven policemen have charge of the building.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ELDERLY WOMAN.—A well-dressed woman, about sixty years old, last evening suddenly fell dead in Forsyth-street. She had with her a basket of groceries, and a pass-book in which was written the name of WILLIAM FOSTER. The body was removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

CITY TRACT MISSION.—This Society held their usual meeting to-morrow evening, in Madison-square Church. They have sustained 28 missionaries during the past year, who, with the aid of about 1,200 visitors, have accomplished a vast amount of good. In addition to an interesting report that will be read, addresses will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of this City.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER STABBING CASE—TWO WOMEN STABBED BY A FEMALE.—The past week has been unusually prolific in stabbing cases. No less than seven persons have been victims to the knife. In the early part of last evening Ann Glennon stabbed Rosanna McManus and Catharine, her grown up daughter, placing in great jeopardy the life of the former, and giving the latter an ugly cut across the cheek, which she will carry to her grave. Mrs. McManus lives at No. 36 Mulberry-street, and Mrs. Glennon is her near neighbor. Mrs. Glennon called upon Mrs. McManus and solicited the loan of her bonnet. Accompanying her refusal, Mrs. McManus made a remark which Mrs. Glennor interpreted as an imputation upon her integrity. Mrs. G. entered into a sharp defence of herself, and uttered some hard accusations in response. A vigorous wordy conflict was the result. It was finally agreed to settle the matter over sixpence worth of beer, and drink mutual healths. The beer was obtained, and Mrs. Glennon left the room, but she immediately returned and asked Mrs. McMANUS to step into the entryway, as she wished to speak to her. Mr. McM. did as requested, when Mrs. G., without saying a word, stabbed her three times in quick succession, in the neck, the right ten ple, and across the left cheek. Hearing the screams of her mother, CATHERINE rushed to her assistance and received a stab in the cheek. Mrs. GLENNON directly fled to her residence, where she was soon arrested by officers FORCHER and CARR of the Sixth Ward. Mrs. McMANUS and her daughter were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and a physician being called, their wounds were dressed. The wounds of the mother were pronounced of a fatal character, and she was removed to the Hospital. Mrs. McMANUS has seven children, one an infant at the breast. Her husband died about two months ago.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A PORTER.—George O. Malley, an innocent-looking Irish porter, has been availing himself of the facilities of his position to peculate on such a profitable scale that he has been able to occupy a fine house, enjoy good living, and keep a comfortable bank account. He has been porter in various establishments for the last seven years. The last place he occupied was in the silk house of Mr. Epstein, No. 55 Broadway. A casual inventory of stock led to the discovery that 22 pieces were missing from the shelves. Several of the pieces were found in the auction rooms of Wm. Topping & Co. The auctioneers showed that the goods came honestly into their possession, having been left there for sale by a Mr. Jos. Wood, Jr., of Brooklyn. Mr. Wood being interrogated, stated that he received the goods from a woman named Malley, residing at No. 106 Franklin-street. The woman Malley proved to be the wife of George O. Malley, the innocent-looking porter. The house in Franklin-street, a fine, four-story brick dwelling, and formerly a residence of Bishop ONDERDONK, was splendidly furnished, and the tasteful pictures, a mammoth side-board and elegant decanters, indicated an appreciation of luxury hardly to be looked for in a porter receiving an average pay of $8 per week. Officers Devoe and Eider, of the Detective Police, searched the house, and they discovered about $2 000 worth of goods, consisting of uncut silks, velvets, laces, gloves, ribbons, &c. A portion of the goods were identified by L. H. Moore & Co., No. 122 Broadway, in whose services Mr. Malley was employed prior to his engagement by Mr. Epstein. Some of the goods belonged to Debost Brothers, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, in whose employ Mr. Malley had once been. Both of the firms named had missed goods while Mr. Malley was with them, but neither questioned for a moment his honesty. The peculating porter was arrested and confessed his guilt, and that he had from the proceeds, not only kept his family in sumptuous style, but laid up a snug sum in bank. Mr. Wood was arrested yesterday, and the two prisoners were taken yesterday before Justice WELSH. Mr. Wood claims to be able to show a clean hand in the matter, and alleges that he purchased goods from Malley's wife, believing her statement that they were the remnants of a stock of a millinery goods. A partial examination was entered upon yesterday, and will be resumed at 12 o'clock to-day.

A THREE NOTED THIEVES ARRESTED.—Captain Waterbury and three of the Mayor's Squad arrested three noted thieves, yesterday, after a hard chase. The light-fingered gentlemen were seen in suspicious proximity to an old lady who was walking through the Park. As soon as they perceived that the officers were after them, the thieves started on a run and the officers followed rapidly. Up one street and down another they sped, "pursuers and pursued," till at last the officers overtook and arrested the fugitives at the corner of Pearl and Rose streets, and conveyed them to the Mayor's Office. The men said their names were Morris Harris, John Farrel and Augustus Wyncoop. On the person of Harris $65 in bills and gold was found. The prisoners were committed for trial.

A POLANDER VICTIMIZED.—Arthur Morezyski, a Polish gentleman, took lodgings recently at No. 113 Grand-street. In his trunk he had nearly $600 in bills and coin, which he kept tied up in a night-cap. Yesterday he returned to the house after a short absence, and found, as he alleges, that the trunk had been broken open and the money and night-cap stolen. The Polanner had Caroline Myer and Caroline Zann, who live in the house, arrested on suspicion of committing the larceny. The matter will undergo examination before a Police magistrate.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
$50. $50.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
Bank-Note Register.
Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address
GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Skates! Skates!! Skates!! !
Over 100 varieties of English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
At BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Boys' Sleighs and Sleds, Nearly 50 Kinds, varying in price from 15 cents to $20 each.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Skates! Skates!!
Over 100 varieties English, American and German Skates, from 70 cents to $12 per pair, strapped.
For sale at BERRIAN'S,
No. 601 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Festival Hat
Draws crowds to
GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 214 Broadway.

Charming!
Is the adjective applied by the ladies to
GENIN'S NEW VISITING HAT
No. 214 Broadway.

A Great Card!
Every body admires
GENIN'S HAT FOR CALLS,
Just issued at
No. 214 Broadway.

India Rubber Goods.
In order to be prepared to take the fullest advantage of my new contract with Mr. Goodyear, I have doubled the size of my manufacturing facilities, now nearly complete, and am ready to receive orders for the manufacture of every style and description of Rubber Goods, embracing all braided, woven or cemented fabrics, cloths, clothing and sheets of rubber with fibrous, or cloth base. Hose, pipes, and every article in the line of business on favorable terms at wholesale.
Licenses to use Goodyear's patent granted for many articles, on which very large gains can be realized.
HORACE H. DAY.

Dr. Churchill's Specific Remedy for the Treatment of Consumption.—THE HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH.—This great remedy, the discovery of the celebrated Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL, of Paris, can now be obtained in a chemically pure and reliable form, prepared according to his formula, at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st. Price, $2, or three bottles for $5, with full directions for use. Circulars giving all needful information may be obtained. Druggists supplied. Sold wholesale and retail by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York.

Winter Garments.
Comparisons are often rendered odious. Prepared for the test of the discriminating, we would solicit a comparison of our ready-made Sack Overcoats with the productions of any other establishment, long experience enabling us to overcome the uncouthfulness apparent in the many very badly cut now in wear.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

Useful Holiday Gifts for Gentlemen.—Fine Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Super Under Garments, Ready-made Shirts, Fashionable Collars, Mufflers, &c., wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF SAFES, For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 60 Murray-st., New York.

CARD.
We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.
We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear. A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

A Word of warning.—There is nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, C. Heimstreet & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative, under the name of "Inimitable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it immensely popular, and gray and bald heads were like to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the use of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and stimulating spirits, affording an agreeable hair-wash while all the imitations are made with water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Inimitable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—*Troy Whig.* 50 cents a bottle.
Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Hegeman & Co. retail it, and Barnes & Park, Cary, Howard & Sanger, and Jas. T. Maxwell wholesale it.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at Retail.—A large and handsomely assorted stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, comprising the latest styles and importations of tubular, scarf and other Ties, Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shawls, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts in every variety, Linen, Muslin, fancy and white Marseilles Shirts may be found at I. U. SILLECK'S, corner of Fulton and William sts.
Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

American Watches for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.'S
AMERICAN WATCHES.
A superb and appropriate gift for the Holidays.
Sold at retail by dealers generally, and wholesale by
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

Jules Hauel's Rose Tooth Paste is one of the most delightful cosmetics we ever saw, imparting to the teeth a pearly whiteness, and removing all extraneous matter from around their roots; it keeps the gums sound and healthy, and adds a balmy fragrance to the breath. No lady or gentlemen should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 104 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Boys' Winter Clothing
SELLING OFF
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,
NO. 31 JOHN-ST., CORNER NASSAU.
D. L. CORNELL.

Everett House Cafe and Restaurant.—The proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE announces that he will open an elegant Café and Restaurant, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18. The entrance is on 4th-av., directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Private dinner and supper parties will be furnished at all times with every delicacy of the season.

Campbell, Chemist and Druggist, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine medicines. The utmost care in dispensing medicines. The proprietor is constantly in attendance. Swedish leeches for sale.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist,
8th-av. and 28th-st.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats.
Closing out, wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

Barthelf's, Barthelf's.
SUPERFINE SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST.
Local Agents wanted. Address care Box 2,841, P. O.

Holiday Gifts.—A great labor-saving invention is PRINCE'S PROPELLER FOUNTAIN PEN. Thousands of testimonials in its favor. Pens warranted. Dépôt No. 267 Broadway, opposite the Park.

To Holiday Present Makers.
See the Holiday advertisement
of GENIN'S Bazaar.

Rejoice!—CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, is selling his Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children cheaper than ever.

MARRIED.

WHITTLESEY—REEDER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., at the Church of the Puritans, JOHN C. WHITTLESEY to CORNELIA LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Alfred S. Reeder, of Cincinnati.

REED—POST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., JOHN H. REED, of Boston, to Miss SARAH BYERS, daughter of the late Jotham W. Post, of this City.

WILLIAMS—ANDERSON.—In this city, on Monday, Dec. 11, by the Rev. A. Fitch, Mr. D. B. WILLIAMS to Miss LUCY ANDERSON, all of this City.

COOPER—PUFFER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D., ROBERT J. COOPER and MARY, daughter of Chas. D. Puffer.

SHERWOOD—SEAMAN—At Newcastle, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, by the Rev. Thomas Lodge, CHARLES F. SHERWOOD, of Norwalk, to Miss LYDIA C. SEAMAN, of the former place.

DAYTON—SHERRY.—In East Hampton, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 16, by the Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, CHARLES R. DAYTON, Esq., and Miss SARAH FRANCES, only daughter of H. L. Sherry, Esq., all of East Hampton.

BURBANK—FANNING.—At Bethel, Maine, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, by the Rev. E. A. Buck, A. L. BURBANK, Esq., to Miss ISABELLA G., youngest daughter of Dr. Joshua Fanning, all of Bethel.

SCHARFF—FULLERTON.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, in the House of Prayer, by the Rev. John W. Shackelford, WESSEL SCHARFF, of Newark, N. J., and MARY C. FULLERTON, eldest daughter of the late James J. Fullerton, of Boston.

DIED.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Thos. and Elizabeth C. Woodward, aged 1 year and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 201 Henry-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

POST.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 17, after a short illness, WALDRON D. POST, Jr., in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette place. The relatives will assemble at the residence of his father, No. 22 Waverley-place, at 1 o'clock of the same day.

DEXTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, Mrs. PHOEBE DEXTER, relict of the late Stephen Dexter, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. McElroy, No. 61 Hammond-st.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, CHRISTIAN YOUNG, wife of James McLellan, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 20 Rose-st., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow *Saturday Post* please copy.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, SARAH, relict of Thomas Armstrong, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, William Sampson and T. A. Howe, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 416 3d-av., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 16, EMMA C., daughter of William and Deborah A. Wilson, aged 26 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 71 Eldridge-st.

"We loved our daughter; yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep and dearly, and how how well;
Christ loved her too, and thought it best
To take her home with Him to rest."

BOWERS.—At Harlem, on Thursday, Dec. 16, JOHN A. BOWERS, aged 28 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives, also the friends of his brother-in law, Howard Brady, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

HANFORD.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., of inflammation of the lungs, SARAH, wife of Elisha Hanford, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Gothic M. E. Church, Grand-st, without further notice.

VARIAN.—At Fordham, on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, JANE VARIAN, widow of Isaac Varian, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, John Corsa, at Fordham, on Sunday, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

DOBSON.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 12, of hemorrhage of the lungs, PETER T. DOBSON, native of Mohill, County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 36 years.

NOTICE.—TO THE DRUGGISTS IN THE STATE of New-York who have the medicines of RADWAY & CO., of the City of New-York,
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
All such persons are hereby notified not to pay over to E. F. JOHNSON, or any person representing him, any moneys that may be due or to come due to them from said RADWAY & CO., as said Johnson is no longer their Agent for any purpose, having been heretofore discharged and notified by them to deliver over to their possession all moneys and vouchers he may have belonging to said firm, or in any way connected with their business.
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st, New-York City.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
50,000 VOLUMES,
READING-ROOM ATTACHED,
with over 300 select Periodicals and Newspapers, American and Foreign.
For particulars inquire at the rooms,
CLINTON HALL, Astor-place.

MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION can procure tickets (with secured seats) for the Oratorio of the MESSIAH, to be given at the Academy of Music on CHRISTMAS EVENING. Price 50 cents each. Apply at the desk of the Library, Astor-place.

A NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.
SIX
HUNDRED
DOZEN
SCOTCH
WOOL
SCARFS,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
200 dozen Honey-comb Scarfs
A NEW STYLE, 75 cents.
200 dozen best English Silk Scarfs, 75 cents to $3 50.
20 dozen Gold Scarf Pins from $1 to $6.
10 dozen Gold-plated Pins from 25 cents to $1 50.
100 dozen Wool Mufflers, full sizes, 75 cents.
800 dozen Neck Ties and Stocks, from 25 cents to $1.
Retailed at WHOLESALE PRICES,
WARD,
NO. 333 BROADWAY,
UP STAIRS.
P. S.—Wholesale buyers can be supplied twenty-five per cent. cheaper than at any other house in New-York. Call and see.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Adams' Express Company have made such arrangements that HOLIDAY PRESENTS sent through their Express will receive extra care and prompt delivery at destination.
All parcels should be carefully packed and plainly marked, with full address, including (if possible) the name of street and number of dwelling.
When the delivery is desired on a particular date it should be noted on the package.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of JOBBERS.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSIC BOXES,
FANS, COMBS, CAP PINS,
FANCY ARTICLES.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 547 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MAGNIFICENT BOOKS, WRITING DESKS, dressing cases, work-boxes, portfolios, pocket-books, porte monnaies, and lots of other goods adapted to the Holidays, at the new Bookstore, No. 523 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
THATCHER & HUTCHINSON.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

GOODRICH'S WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND HEROISM	Most superbly bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. Illustrated with 19 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
AND GOODRICH'S COURT OF NAPOLEON.	Magnificently bound in Turkey, full gilt or Antique. A new edition, with 16 Steel Portraits. Price $12 50.
HUNT'S LIVES OF AMERICAN MERCHANTS.	Two elegant octavo vols., with nineteen Steel Portraits. Turkey morocco. Price $12; half Antique, $8.
RANDALL'S LIFE AND WORKS OF JEFFERSON.	Twelve handsome volumes, with illustrations, bound in half-calf Antique, $43 50; Library Style, $35.

Also,
ADDISON'S WORKS, Six vols.
GOLDSMITH'S WORKS, Four vols.
FIELDING'S WORKS, Four vols.
SMOLLETT'S WORKS, Six vols.
STERNE'S WORKS, Two vols.
DEAN SWIFT'S WORKS, Six vols.
BOSWELL'S JOHNSON, Four vols.
JOHNSON'S WORKS, Two vols.
DEFOE'S WORKS Two vols.
LAMB'S WORKS, Five vols.
HAZLITT'S WORKS, Five vols.
LEIGH HUNT'S WORKS, Four vols.
The Celebrated British Classics put up in two neat cases. Price in one-half calf gilt or Antique, $112 50; in Library Style, $75; in cloth, $52 50.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

BABIE BELL.
OUT THIS MORNING.
Mr. ALDRICH'S new Volume,
THE BALLAD OF BABIE BELL,
AND OTHER POEMS,
By Thomas Bailey Aldrich—12mo., elegantly bound in cloth. Price 75 cents.

This volume contains that charming poem ("Babie Bell") which has already had so extensive a circulation, and already established the reputation of Mr. Aldrich, together with the author's contributions to the *Putnam's*, *Harper's* and *Atlantic* magazines, and is unquestionably the most delicate and exquisite book of verses which has ever been published in this country. The mechanical execution, type, paper and printing are unsurpassed.

EXTRACT FROM CONTENTS.
THE BALLAD OF BABIE BELL.
Cloth of Gold—The Ghost's Lady—Last night and to-night—Tiger-lilies—The Betrothal—Little Maud—Perdita—The Spendthrift's Feast—Nameless Pain—In the Woods—I sat beside you while you Slept—Barbara—Hymn to the Fairies—Infelicissimus—The Unforgiven—When the Sultan goes to Ispahan—A Poet's Grave—Fairy Punishment—Blue-bells of New-England—Ghosts—The Set of Turquoise, &c., &c., &c.

, Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail, POSTAGE FREE, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

DAVID RAIT,
NO. 405 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.
DIAMOND RINGS, LAVA SETS,
DIAMOND CROSSES, CORAL SETS,
DIAMOND BRACELETS, MOSAIC SETS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, CHAIN BRACELETS.
SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
GOLD THIMBLES,
NECK CHAINS,
GOLD CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW
RETAIL PRICES.

"A CARD TO THE PUBLIC"
THE BOYNTON AND EAGLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
INVENTORS OF THE CHAMPION $5 SEWING MACHINE,
Most respectfully beg leave to inform the public at large that they are not in any way, shape or form connected with any other $5 Sewing Machine Company. Furthermore: the "Champion" $5 Sewing Machine has been for some time past, and is now, ready for sale at wholesale or retail, as the public have been well apprised of.
To prevent any misapprehension, the public are requested to call and see this machines in operation, as they stand on their own merit.
This is the only $5 Sewing Machine in the market for sale and ready to be delivered. They are selling readily. Don't wait for the slow coach, but come along and buy today. No humbug.
CHIPCHASE & CO., Agents,
Office No. 385 Broadway, between Walker and White sts.
N. B.—We don't sell rights only, but also machines.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
HANDSOME AND
CHEAP,

Silver-plated tea-sets, 6 pieces	$19 50
Silver-plated tea-kettles	9 50
Silver-plated cake baskets	5 00
Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles	4 50
Silver-plated table spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated table forks, the dozen	3 75

ALSO,
An immense variety of
BRONZE FIGURES,
BRONZE CLOCKS,
PARIAN FIGURES,
CHINA VASES, &c., &c.
At a very small advance on their cost price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
OIL-PAINTINGS.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Trade-Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, will sell on MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, Oil-Paintings, ancient and modern, comprising many of the veritable productions of distinguished Old Masters, and a choice collection of the works of eminent modern artists. Catalogues are now ready. The pictures are on exhibition, and the closest inspection is invited. The catalogue also includes a collection of fine-line English engravings, many of them artists' proofs, and proofs before letter.

FANCY HAIR PINS.
COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES.
A very large assortment comprising every variety of styles and patterns, from the lowest to the highest prices, now in store and for sale at reduced prices, by
HUGHES, DUPUY & EHRANGE,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

APPLES FOR SALE.
PELHAM FARM, NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES will be delivered in Liverpool at Ten dollars per barrel, to supply any orders that may be received before the sailing of the *Persia*, on the 23d of December. Apply to
ROBERT L. PELL, New-York

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1859.

NEW SERIES—NEW ATTRACTIONS—NEW WRITERS.

MORRIS AND WILLIS, EDITORS.

A NEW SERIES of this widely-circulated FAMILY NEWSPAPER will be commenced on *the first day of January next*—printed on fine paper and clear type.

With the January number will begin the publication of a SERIES OF BEAUTIFUL

ORIGINAL WORKS OF FACT AND FICTION,

written expressly for the *Home Journal*, by the best AUTHORS OF AMERICA.

The first of these is from the pen of a gifted writer, and is a tale of love and lucre, entitled

TWO WAYS TO WEDLOCK!

BY A LADY CONTRIBUTOR.

The scene is laid in this City during the memorable Winter of the great fire. The incidents are natural and familiar, and the characters skillfully drawn and grouped; the plot is clearly defined and well-managed—the style easy, graceful and flowing, and the *denouement* conveys a most useful lesson. *It is a work of sterling merit.*

This story will be followed by a "Tale of the South," and one of startling interest, by an eminent Southern author, called

THE AVENGER!

This production is entirely American in construction, plot, incident, dialogue, scene, tone, conclusion. It could not have been true of any other country, and possesses attractions of a peculiar nature for those "to the manner born." It is a *specialty*—a *bonne bouche* of remarkable value.

The third of this attractive series of American stories is

THE YOUNG WIFE'S DIARY!

BY A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.

It contains the whole history of woman's trials, and will be read with the deepest feeling by all classes of the community.

These charming stories will be succeeded by others of a similar description, several of which are already in preparation.

All the former peculiar features of the paper, which have given it a world-wide reputation, will be continued; while the several new ones will give an infinite variety to its ever diversified pages. Among them are a number of fresh, spicy, amusing,

ORIGINAL COMIC STORIES,

which smack and relish of the wit, humor, raciness, brilliancy and sparkle of the times.

As heretofore, no labor nor expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation of the Home Journal, which is everywhere, both at home and abroad, acknowledged to be the most refined and elegant repertory of Literature and the Arts on this side of the sea, and the

BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

As no more copies of the NEW SERIES will be printed than are ordered, those who desire to begin with the commencement of the volume will be able to do so by forwarding their subscriptions without delay.

TERMS.—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5—or one copy for three years, $5; for a club of seven copies, $10; for a club of fifteen copies, $20; and at that rate for a larger club—always in advance. Address

MORRIS & WILLIS,
Editors and Proprietors, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859.

This popular Annual will be issued about Christmas, and will contain:

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1859.

Government of the United States—Executive and Judicial.

A List of the Members of the United States Senate, politically classified.

A List of the Members of the House of Representatives, politically classified.

A Sketch of the Troubles in Utah.

Abstract of the Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.

Government of Europe—Ruling Sovereigns, &c.

How they Elect Bogus U. S. Senators in Indiana.

Election Returns from all the States Holding General Elections in 1858, carefully compiled and compared with former elections expressly for the TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

Election Returns of the State of New-York by Townships and Wards.

List of States, Capitals, Governors, Times of Legislative Meetings, Holding of Elections, &c., with other matter of general and permanent interest.

Price, (postage prepaid,) single copies, 13 cents, American coin; 12 copies, $1; 100 copies, $8.

If sent by Express, $7 per 100; 13 copies for $1.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, respectfully solicited. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE BEST JUVENILES
OF THE SEASON
ARE
POOR AND PROUD;
Or, The Fortunes of Katy Redburn.

By OLIVER OPTIC, author of the "Boat Club," "All Aboard," &c., &c. 1 volume. Illustrated by Billings. Price, in muslin, 62½ cents.

We would confidently recommend this book to the notice of all young people. It is written in a style which is intensely interesting, and no one can commence the book and lay it down unfinished. To parents we would say, that the author's long intercourse with children, as a teacher, has given him an insight into "child character" which few writers of juvenile books ever acquire. The tendency of the book is to inculcate Truth, Integrity and Perseverance; and no child can read the book without being amused, instructed and benefited.

Also, a new and beautiful edition of the author's former books: "THE BOAT CLUB," "ALL ABOARD," "NOW OR NEVER" and "TRY AGAIN." Each volume illustrated by Billings. Price 62½ cents.

WALTER SEYTON: A Story of Virginia Life. Illustrated by Hoppin. 1 vol. Price 50 cents.

KARL KIEGLER. A beautiful Book for Boys and Girls. Illustrated by Hoppin. Price 50 cents.

NEW EDITIONS OF THE ROLLO BOOKS. By Rev. JACOB ABBOTT. 14 vols. Illustrated. In neat box. Price $7.

THE ROLLO STORY-BOOKS. By the same Author. 12 vols., in box. Designed for younger children. Price $3.

THE SUNNY-SIDE SERIES. Comprising "FATHER BRIGHTHOPES," "BURCLIFFE," "LAST LEAF FROM SUNNY-SIDE," "IRONTHORPE," "TELL-TALE," "HEADS AND TAILS" & "CITY-SIDE."

The reputation of these books is too well known to need any commendation, and all who do not own them will find no better books.

THE VACATION STORY-BOOKS. Comprising "MINNIE," "CHEERFUL HEART," "LITTLE BLOSSOM'S REWARD," "VIOLET," "LITTLE MARY," "HOODIDAY AT CHESTNUT HILL," "COUNTRY LIFE," "ANGEL CHILDREN," "DAISY," "WORTH NOT WEALTH," "CHARM" and "GREAT ROSY DIAMOND."

These books are written by the best writers of children's books in the country. Great care has been taken in the getting up of the books. Each volume is beautifully illustrated, and they are sold separately or together. Price, per volume, 50 cents.

Any of the above books sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of price. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

ON THE 21ST INST.
POPE OR PRESIDENT.
STARTLING DISCLOSURES OF ROMANISM,
As revealed by its own writers.
FACTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
12mo, cloth $1.

This volume lays bare a mass of new and important information regarding the dealings of the Papacy in the United States. No work of the kind has ever presented to the American people such a thorough exposé of this corrupt system. The statements of this work being exclusively derived from Romish authorities—works inaccessible to the public, it cannot fail of producing a profound sensation. R. L. DELISSER, Publisher,
(Successor to Stanford & Swords) No. 508 Broadway.

*** Copies mailed to any address, (prepaid) on receipt of the price.

Agents and canvassers wanted for every State in the Union.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY BOOK.—
POE'S POETICAL WORKS.

Beautifully Illustrated with more than 100 Original Designs.

By Darley, Birket Foster, Pickersgill, Teniers, Cropsey, Skelton, Madox, Rogers, &c., &c.

And engraved in the finest style of wood engraving, by Linton, Cooper, Evans & Co.

Splendidly bound, price.....$5
Splendidly bound in morocco.....9

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Poe stands as much alone among Poets as Salvator Rosa among Painters."—*London Spectator.*

"The luxury of book-making can go no further."—*So. Literary Messenger.*

"The paper resembles Devonshire cream."—*N. Y. Albion.*

"As yet, we have seen nothing like it—nothing to compare with it."—*Charleston Mercury.*

"Art has done its best to embalm, in this elegant volume, the works of an unfortunate man of genius."—*N. Y. Observer.*

"He poured forth some of the most melodious strain that Poet ever sung."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"It is a perfect curiosity of beauty and richness."—*N. Y. Times.*

"It will be the finest book for presentation or to adorn a library that the season can produce."—*Lockport Courier.*

"One's fingers thrill with a sort of sensuous delight in turning over the rich, cream-tinted pages; the type, clear and large, woos the eye along the well-defined lines, and the binding is of that massive and solid order which accords well with the sumptuous manner in which the book, in all other respects, has been gotten up."—*Russell's Magazine.*

"The paper and print are superb; the binding elegant, the portrait good; and, as he only newly illustrated native poet of the season, the volume is bound to become the gift-book for the approaching holiday."—*Boston Transcript.*

"This book is a positive luxury of the printing-house."—*City Item.*

"It is charmingly illustrated."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

"Anything more exquisitely beautiful in the way of illustrations, paper, printing, binding and general appearance, has never come under our eye."—*Boston Traveller.*

"It is a casket worthy to contain the thoughts of genius."—*Charleston Courier.*

For sale by J. S. REDFIELD, Agent, 34 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Contains articles on

Captain Cavendy and his Owners,
A Day after the Fair,
Life of Fielding,

Besides articles on all important subjects.

Market, Stock and all Financial Departments acknowledged to be the most reliable.

ADAMS, UPHAM & CO., No. 63 Stone-st.

$30,000 WORTH OF BOOKS SELLING AT cost, and below cost, under the Museum, old stand, STRINGER & TOWNSEND. For 10 days only. The entire stock, consisting of standard Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books, in plain, elegant bindings, for gift and holiday presents.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—LADIES WANTED AS AGENTS.—Can make from $3 to $5 per day. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st. "Santa Claus," and other poems, for sale as above, wholesale and retail.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE TRAVELS
AND
SURPRISING ADVENTURES
OF
BARON MUNCHAUSEN.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION,

Illustrated with numerous Droll Pictures from Preposterous Designs.

By ALFRED CROWQUILL. Printed in Colors.

Having heard, for the first time, that his adventures had been doubted, and looked upon as jokes, the Baron, although retired from public and private life, has felt bound to come forward, and vindicate his character for veracity by the following affidavit:

"We, the undersigned, as true believers in the *profit*, do most solemnly swear, that all the adventures of our friend Baron Munchausen, in whatever country they may LIE, are positive and simple facts. And, as we have been believed, whose adventures are tenfold more wonderful, so do we hope all true believers will give him their full faith and credence. (Signed) GULLIVER,
SINBAD,
ALADDIN."

Therefore, the Baron hopes that this his last edition will place him in a proper light before the public.

One ornamental volume, 12mo., elegantly printed. Price $2 50.

Also Ready:
THE BOYS' AND GIRLS'
AMERICAN ANNUAL,
VARIOUS, ENTERTAINING AND BEAUTIFUL,
With 16 Colored Illustrations.

And numerous smaller Wood-Cuts. 1 vol., Extra Cloth, Gilt. Price $1 50.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Broadway, New-York.

READY ON MONDAY.
One neat vol., 16mo. Price, 50 cents.
MOUNT VERNON;
A LETTER TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA.
BY SUSAN FENNIMORE COOPER,
Author of "Rural Hours," &c.

Illustrated with two exquisite Vignettes on steel, representing
MOUNT VERNON AND WASHINGTON AT THE AGE OF TWENTY FIVE,

Contributed from Irving's "Life of Washington." The portrait is from the veritable miniature presented by Washington to his niece.

The entire profits of this work (Publishers' as well as Author's) are contributed to the Mount Vernon Fund.

D. APPLETON & CO.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S.
BLACK BRUSSELS LACES JUST RECEIVED.
ENGLISH THREAD LACES JUST RECEIVED.
VALENCIENNES LACES AND EDGINGS, CHEAP.
LINEN LAWNS IN ALL QUALITY.
LINEN CAMBRICS IN EVERY QUALITY.
INFANTS' FROCK WAISTS, $1 to $5.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED DRESSES from $2 to $16.
WIDE WHITE CAMBRICS FOR
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, a very suitable article.
BOOK MUSLINS OF SUPERIOR MAKERS.
SWISS MUSLINS OF SUPERIOR MAKERS.
PLAIN CAMBRICS OF SUPERIOR MAKERS.
JACONET MUSLINS IN EVERY QUALITY.
LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING IN EVERY VARIETY,
On hand and made to order.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We invite you to call and look us over; our stock is all new; bought cheap. Give us a call; we will save you money.

Ladies and Gentlemen who live down town, also strangers visiting the City, can very quickly find our store by taking the 6th-av. cars, corner of Broadway and Vesey-st., near the Astor House, or at Canal-st. and Broadway.

Ladies and Gents, this will cost you five cents. Come up and look at our large stock of new Goods, as advertised above, if you do not purchase over twenty-five cents worth; it will pay you well! We will sell you at low figures; the ride will give you strength to look us over and buy judiciously!!

Stores Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door south of 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Ranging in price from $6 to $35 per pair.
Bought at recent Auction Sales,
and selling much below cost of importations.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

USEFUL, ELEGANT AND VALUABLE
ARTICLES FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

Special and elegant assortments of fashionable and seasonable goods suitable for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
and adapted to the tastes, the wants, and the purses of every class, have just been added to all the departments of the Bazaar, and, in order to render the establishment the
POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
for the purchase of Holiday Gifts, the new articles in every branch of useful attire and ornamental costume for
LADIES,
GENTLEMEN, LITTLE MISSES,
AND BOYS,
have been marked at the
LOWEST PRICES
at which they can be sold without a positive loss.

The attention of all who intend to make presents which shall be really valuable to the receivers, and apropos to the season, is invited to the following
PRESENTATION LIST,
to which, if the limits of an advertisement would permit, hundreds of other articles, suitable as tokens of friendly remembrance, might be added.

FURS:
SETS OF RUSSIAN SABLE.
SETS OF HUDSON'S BAY SABLE.
SETS OF ERMINE.
GENTS' COLLARS and GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S FURS of all KINDS.
SLEIGH ROBES in great variety.

And Cloaks Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Gloves and Gauntlets of all fashionable furs, Cheap or Costly.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, &c.,
Of VELVET, from $30 to $125,
Of CLOTH, from $12 to $10.
FRENCH SACQUES,
From $12 to $35.
OPERA CLOAKS,
Of various shades, plush-trimmed,
From $12 to $30.
LADIES' RAGLANS,
From $7 upwards.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
All the new Paris modes.
LADIES' HEAD DRESSES,
Including a great variety of
Evening Coiffures.
LADIES' FUR ARCTIC HOODS.
An entirely new article for Sleighing and the Opera, $12 each.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
In Silk, Satin de Chene, French Merino, and all-wool De Laine, from $6 upwards.
SETS OF LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
Consisting of Chemises, Drawers, Corset-covers, and Skirts, from $20 upward.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
And Robe Skirts, from $4 upwards.
INFANTS' CLOAKS and HOODS,
From $7 to $20.
INFANTS' CHRISTENING ROBES,
Exquisitely Embroidered, from $10 upwards.
INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE,
At various prices.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY,
Including new styles of Opera Hoods, French Wool Basques, Merino Under-vests and Drawers for Children; Alexandre's Gloves, for Ladies; a large assortment of Children's Gloves and Silk and Merino Underwear of every description.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
In immense variety. Boys' full suits from $7 upwards. Boys' Overcoats from $5 to $14, and Boys' Embroidered and Braided suits from $10 to $14.
BOYS' GLENGARY and BALMORAL CAPS, French and home-manufactured Smoking Caps; elegantly embroidered, and in great variety.
FULL SUITS (including fancy hats) for small Boys.
A rich assortment.
LADIES' TOILET SLIPPERS,
Delicately and richly embroidered.
BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS,
For the Holidays, and Gents' Slippers.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, including
7,500 French Embroidered Collars, } at $1.
7,500 French Embroidered Habits, }
And an unequaled assortment of Laces, by the set or single article, at a very moderate figure.
GENTS' WINTER DRESSING-ROBES,
Gloves, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Underwear, and Furnishing Goods generally. A very select and fashionable Holiday stock.
BOYS' LEGGINGS,
Of Cloth and Velvet.
GENTS' HATS AND CAPS,
All the Genin styles, including the new Festival Hat for Christmas and New-Year's.
HANDSOME and DURABLE UMBRELLAS,
Home manufactured and imported.

PRESENT MAKERS cannot find elsewhere in New-York such a splendid variety of useful, desirable and ornamental articles as are comprised in the Holiday Stock at GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK CLOAKS AND BONNETS.
BLACK RAGLANS AND BONNETS.

On and after Monday, the 13th inst., we shall offer our extensive and most select stock of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, BONNETS, HEADDRESSES, and a great variety of fancy articles at cost price.
N. B.—
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal-sts.)

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.

A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS MADE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Cheaper than ever. Eleven springs, Damascus steel and latest Paris models, $1 50; 17 springs, $3; 22 springs, $3 50; 30 springs, $4. All our own make and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Model Skirt Depot No. 382 Broadway, over Morrison's. Ladies in attendance. French and German spoken.

3,000 RICH BONNETS.—THREE THOUSAND rich Bonnets will be sold cheap, made of the richest materials. Also, Piccolonini Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Milliners supplied at H. BINNS' New Millinery store, No. 451 Hudson-st., between Sullivan and Thompson-sts. Strangers will do well to call.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP CLOAKS FOR THE HOLIDAY TIMES.
PRICES REDUCED. ASSORTMENT INCREASED.
Black Beaver Raglans, $6. Leopard Cloth Cloaks, $6.
Super Beaver Raglans, $10 and $12. Rich Velvet Cloaks
ALL REDUCED.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Great sacrifice in Lace Setts.
Point D'Alencon, Point Appliqué,
Maltese, and Honiton Lace Setts,
Reduced to one-half the regular price.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

AT MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MACY is selling LINEN BOSOMS, at 10 cents to 37 cts.
MACY is selling MISSES' SILK UNDERSHIRTS, at 75 cents.
MACY is selling rich CAMBRIC COLLARS, at $1 to $2 50.
MACY is selling rich EMBROIDERED MOURNING DRESSES, at $10.
MACY is selling fine VALENCIENNES LACES, cheap.
MACY is selling BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, cheap.
MACY is selling HAT RIBBONS, at 12 cents to 25 cts.

Stores, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
R. H. MACY.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER
CLOAKS, RAGLANS and SACKS,
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
Comprising
The largest and best selected
Stock of
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
TALMAS
AND SACKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

As an inducement to close out the stock, we offer,
AT RETAIL, DRAB BEAVER RAGLANS,
At $4 and $5; wholesale price $9 and $10.
AT RETAIL, SILK-LINED SLEEVE CLOAKS,
From $7 to $10; wholesale price from $12 to $20.
AT RETAIL, BEAVER CLOTH SACKS,
WITH CROCHET TRIMMINGS,
From $8 50 to $15; wholesale price from $12 to $25.
ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK
OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
Containing
$100,000 WORTH OF
BEAVER,
DOESKIN,
FELT,
CLOTH,
AND ESQUIMAUX
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, TALMAS AND SACKS,
AT RETAIL,
40 PER CENT. BELOW
WHOLESALE PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
Great reduction!
At OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. and 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.
Open until 11 P. M. THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!—LADIES who have not purchased their Winter bonnets will do well by calling at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, as the balance of the stock will be sold below cost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES', CHILDRENS' and Infants clothing, ready-made linen and undergarments, robes de chambre, &c., all at reduced prices. S. CHAMBERS, nearly opposite Stewart's.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4 a $10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Armenia, N. Y.

A PARISIAN LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience as teacher of French, Music and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily in teaching either or all the above branches, in schools or private families, on moderate terms. Address S. F., No. 93½ Douglas-st., Brooklyn, or Box No. 4,633 Post-Office, New-York.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

BOYS OR MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway; will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Applicants may now save 20 per cent by securing desks for the full commercial course before Jan. 1. Two $10 seats for book-keeping vacant.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, and teachers with engagements. Teachers of Music, French and English, of Music and French; also, a superior teacher of Belles Lettres. Salaries $500 to $800. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
Appletons' Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 or 7½ P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARK & ANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., upstairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES GENERAL AGENCY AND PEOPLE'S UNION—1859.
UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS UNION—1847.

By E. H. WILCOX & SON—Sharing equally with checkholders, life-members, agents, and friends, No. 293 Broadway. Advance expenses and payments procure everything, by perpetual introductions and negotiations. Terms, 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, $3, $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils. Success certain in some, filling all orders, vacancies and changes. Checks renewable and transferable on interest, paying 7 to 50 and 100 per cent. Everybody can use a check.

TEACHERS AND PEOPLE'S MEETING Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, doing everything to please the patrons and redeem the checks; giving $5 for every two new subscribers procured.

WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED AND well-known school for young ladies at the South, two teachers of music, vocal and instrumental; a gentleman and lady, a married couple, would be preferred. Salaries $900 and $500, the scholastic year of 10 months. Also, an instructress in French and music; salary, $500. The term commences in February. The Principal of the School can be found at HALL & SON'S Music store after the 23d inst. till the beginning of January; at whose store apply by letter or personally for further information.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE from Paris, giving lessons in the first schools and families of this City, wishes to engage two or three hours every day, or in the evening, as instructor of the French language. Best reference will be given and required. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GRADUATE, A FEW pupils, or a place as teacher in a private family, or in a public or private school; can teach thoroughly Greek, Latin, German, French, and the various English branches. The very best of City and other testimonials given as to character, scholarship, &c. Address, for one week, D., box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction—the English branches, Music, French and Drawing. Desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY FROM CUBA desires to enter a boarding-school as teacher of the Spanish language, or will give private lessons at each pupil's residence. She is highly accomplished, and can give the most satisfactory reference. Address C. V. B., No. 63 Prince-st.

BOARD WANTED IN A TEACHER'S FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes to pay a moderate board, and gratuitously assist in the primary department, or would give instruction in music and elocution gratis. City references shown and exchanged. Address L. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A HIGH SCHOOL, ONE HOUR per day, from 10 to 11 A. M., a male French teacher. Address, with references, this day, NAPOLEON, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR A FAITHFUL, ECONOMICAL and highly-recommended girl, a situation either as plain cook or general housework'er; washes and irons excellently; is very active, willing and truthful, and will try to please. Also, a situation is wanted for a fully experienced chambermaid and waiter; gives the very best reference, and is very neat. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do the fine washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; would have no objection to go to the country to a good place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant German girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in a private family; understands her duties in the kitchen, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is an honest and reliable servant, speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Good references. No objection to Brooklyn. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up shirts and linens in a magnificent style; or as cook and laundress; is a good baker; understands her business thoroughly; wages $7 to $8; also, her cousin, as chambermaid and waitress; does fine washing and ironing; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one who thoroughly understands her business; can sew on a machine; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; good references given. Call for three days at No. 202 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT and pleasant disposition would like to find a home, where her endeavors to be useful would be appreciated, either in the care of children or overseeing household affairs, as one of the family. References exchanged. Address immediately, stating where an interview may be had, Miss M—, Box 658 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY GENTEEL AND WELLdisposed German girl, a situation; understands chamberwork, waiting, and good, neat sewing; very fond of children; is an honest, reliable servant; speaks English, and is of a very kind disposition. Ladies wishing a first-class up-stairs' servant, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST REspectable, well-informed colored girls as cook and chambermaid; are thoroughly experienced and trustworthy; particularly neat and prudent in their duties; are persons of genteel appearance and religious habits, who have long and undoubted City reference. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; also, wishes to have her sister with her as nurse and chambermaid; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 35 Christopher-st., cor. of Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN GIRL of respectable parentage as chambermaid, nurse, or to do plain sewing; is well informed, of neat and genteel appearance, particularly fond of children; is willing and obliging, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a first-class boarding house; no objection to assist in washing, if required. Apply, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, of good habits, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meat and poultry baking; wages $8, City or country. Also her niece as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and neat sewer; is quick at the needle. Call at 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waiter, or would do housework in a small family. A smart intelligent woman also wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework. They have the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable middle-aged woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties; a person of character and steady habits. Appreciates a good home more than wages. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by one as cook, and one as laundress; also, by four nice, colored young women, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French flutting. Has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 38 8th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as an excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and understand making good bread. Good City references can be given by calling at No. 36 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress; she perfectly understands her business in either capacity. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a genteel young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Is well qualified; good disposition, and trustworthy. Would do the entire work of a very small family. Can be seen in her present place, No. 8 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse, housekeeper, or to wait on an invalid lady. The most respectable references, from the first families in the City, can be given. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., near 3d-av., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 151 East 21th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations in a private family: the one to cook, wash, and iron; and the other for chamberwork and waiting. Good City references. Inquire at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner of Waverley-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small private family. Good reference. Call at No. 190 12th-st., for two days, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as Housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family. Good City reference given. Please apply at 130 3d-av., third floor, or send a note to "HOUSEKEEPER."

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, WILling, faithful girl, understands every branch of housework, and not afraid of it; is a good plain servant, and appreciates a steady situation more than high life. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT AND RESPECTable girl, a situation as seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse. Can give good recommendations from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 96 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, to go to New-Orleans; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 13 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EASTERN girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork, or the housework of a small family. Is a thorough domestic, and can come well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman to go South or North; has had some experience in taking care of children; would wait on a lady. Call at No. 130 Cornelia-st., between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good laundress; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; she is neat, careful and industrious; wages $7. Apply, within three days, at her present employer's, No. 23 Rutgers-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MONTHLY nurse, a situation for the Winter to take care

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

3 SEPARATE PARCELS, ELIGIBLY SITUATED, FOR SALE.

The undersigned have the authority of the owners to say, that other parties offering these lots for sale are UNAUTHORIZED to do so, as they alone are empowered to negotiate the sale.

Respectable parties will be treated with on very liberal terms, on application to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT SYRACUSE.—Comprising 400 acres situate in the valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 9 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrous atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, refer to R. B. COLEMAN, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, or S. CALDWELL, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., or J. H. CALDWELL, Office of Wm. Anthon, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

HOUSES WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—ONE or two four-story high-basement houses wanted between 4th and 6th avs., and below 26th-st.; one would be preferred in the neighborhood and west of Union-square. In exchange will be given a first-class brown-stone English basement house in 38th-st., west of 5th-av.; a first-class house (with beautiful large garden) in vicinity of Hudson and Bleecker sts., and some of the most eligible lots in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, 46 Morton-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST BOARDING-HOUSE in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the banks of the Sound, containing three parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, 25 bedrooms, bathing house on the shore, barn, good well of water and garden; about 2½ acres of land. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, on the premises, or WILLIAM F. HEINS, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. This house is well-established as a boarding-place.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 27TH-ST., A VERY DESIRABLE new, three-story, high-basement brick house and lot, containing all the modern improvements—such as hot and cold shower baths, speaking-tubes, gas, furnace, bells, &c.; built in the very best manner, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Only $3,000 cash required. For cards of admission to see the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, 4 Broad-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSE and lot No 9 Washington-place, 25x100 feet, containing all the modern improvements, and built in the very best manner. Also, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings and a variety of fruit, situated at East Neck, Huntington, Long Island. Also, a very desirable full-sized lot in West 30th-st. Apply to GROESBECK & HOYT, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE ABOUT TO commence housekeeping, two or three neatly furnished rooms with conveniences for cooking, &c., above 4th-st., and convenient to a line of stages or cars; possession wanted about the 1st of January next. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 287 Brooklyn Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) corner of Waverley-place; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st.

VALUABLE LANDS—IN QUANTITIES FROM one to twenty thousand acres: they are well watered and timbered, in a very healthy climate, North Carolina, and well adapted to fruits, grasses, farming and stock-growing, and will be sold low. Full particulars given by JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 149 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 345 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK house, with a large basement store; the house has all the modern improvements, and the location, for a residence or business purposes, cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 186 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

$2,000—WANTED—A SMALL FARM, ON OR near the salt water, within 30 or 40 miles of this City; for which payment would be made in productive City property. Apply at No. 208 North 6th-st., Williamsburg, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM-SIZED house in central part of the City, price not to exceed $4,000. Address, stating price, terms and location, ALEXANDER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

A RARE CHANCE.—PART OF A NICE HOUSE to let to a small, respectable family; six rooms, closets, bath, gas, &c. Inquire at No. 27 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED TILL May 1, by a desirable tenant. Address Box No. 826 Post-Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—An extra size lot in the vicinity of Bond-st. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

DESK-ROOM WANTED IN THE VICINITY of Wall and Nassau sts. Address J. P. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States: Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS &c.

Illuminating Tiles, Vault Covers, &c., giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for platforms, areas, door sills and risers, side walks, door and roof lights of Leonard & Jackson's patent, patented June, 1856. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the select few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture iron building fronts, beams, girders, columns, railings, stairs, shutters, and every description of cast and wrought iron work for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work: New-York *Times* Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st.
East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

GAS PIPE! GAS PIPE!!!—LARGE CONsignment! Prices much below manufacturers' prices. Also, brass and malleable fittings. JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 66 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 316 Broadway, New York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—BY K. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and earrings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex escapement and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of a rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with solid pearl keys, City makers, carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale peremptory for cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS IN THE STATE of Wisconsin, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at one o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., the following valuable tracts of lands in the State of Wisconsin, granted by the United States to the State of Wisconsin:

388 acres in Oconto county.
120 acres in Monroe county.
240 acres in Winnebago county.

All the above lands are in parcels of 40 acres each, and lie contiguous to each other, thus enabling purchasers to buy 40 or any greater number of acres. The title is directly from the State of Wisconsin to the purchaser, thus removing all doubts as to the validity of the title, and avoiding any expense to ascertain the same. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SALESROOMS, NO. 1 NORTH William-st.—S. B. will sell, by order of the assignee, on the premises, No. 184 4th-av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 1858, at 10½ o'clock, 52 elegant single and double round-cornered (6¾ and 7-octave) rosewood piano-fortes. All of the said instruments are in perfect order, and of splendid tone and finish, being the balance of the stock of the celebrated manufacturers—late firm of Grow & Christopher. JAS. J. KELLEY, Assignee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of household furniture, of every description, suitable for libraries, parlors, dining-rooms and chambers. The above stock is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as every lot will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Regular Stock Sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., ready-made overcoats, consisting of Petersham Raglans and other overcoats, all made in the best style for the City retail trade. In this sale will be found a valuable assortment seldom offered at auction. Sale positive.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW, two lots on southerly side of 52d-st., commencing 360 feet east of 3d-av.; each lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 feet 4 inches; improved, with small frame dwelling, stable and shed. Apply to T. C. FIELDS, Public Administrator, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

L. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-hand furniture, 100 bedsteads, parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, stoves, &c. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large quantity of good mahogany furniture, 100 cottage and other bedsteads, 15 or 20 stoves, office desks, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of gold and silver watches, ladies' sets, cameos, pearl, lava and mosaic rings, pins, sleeve buttons, studs, pearl cases, seals, lockets, bracelets, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 P. M., a valuable country seat, late the property of Garret Van Doren, M. D., situated in the township of Franklin, County of Somerset, N. J., consisting of 145 acres of land, with the improvements. For a description of which, see *Times* of Dec. 1, 1858. The above sale, in consequence of stormy weather, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

J. ADDISON VAN DOREN, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold, at public sale, at the house of Mrs. Higgins, in KEYPORT, N. J., on TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., several valuable Farms and lots of Land, well cultivated and improved. Location near Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J. Sale positive.

SAMUEL B. CARHART,
ALFRED WALLING,
Executors of Samuel Carhart, Dec'd.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN DIAMOND JEWELRY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We shall offer our fine stock of
DIAMOND JEWELRY AND UNSET DIAMONDS,
At the following reduced rates during the holidays:

First quality fine white Brilliants,

Carat stones, unset, at.....$70 each
Three-quarter carat stones, unset, at.....45 each
Half carat stones, unset, at.....25 each

All of which will be guaranteed perfect.

A so choice sets and half sets pink Coral, very handsome,
FREEMAN & BENNETT, No. 287 Broadway.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEAUTY OF BROADWAY.

She passed me like a vision;
I turned, and she was gone;
Where had that shape Elysian
In that brief moment flown?
That face, more fair than Danae's,
When Jove her charms confessed,
I saw, again, at RANNEY'S,
Ah! need I tell the rest?
Her pretty hands were laden
With volumes richly bound,
And ne'er was lovely maiden
With brighter treasures crowned.
Gold bands her white arms fettered,
With rings her fingers shone;
And, like her dark eyes, glittered
On her breast a costly stone.

With all books sold at the great American Gift-Book House No. 296 Broadway, presents of jewelry, &c., are delivered at the time of sale. The gift list ranges from 75 cents to $200. Catalogues free. Address
A. RANNEY, Agent.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

The Pyramids of Egypt, St. Peter's at Rome, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Ruins of the Rhine, Constantinople, Venice, Genoa, all the principal cities in the world, the grandest Monuments, the most beautiful Scenery? If not, go to APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. There you can see all these, and many more; not in flat pictures, but perfect and wonderful miniature models, in which every object stands out in distinct relief as in nature.

APPLETON'S assortment and prices offer rare inducements to purchasers.

FAMILY GROUPS of any number taken for the Stereoscope. Beautiful and satisfactory Pictures guaranteed.

New Pictures are being received every day. Dealers supplied on very favorable terms.

WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY.

This most distressing complaint, now so prevalent among children, and which has so long baffled the skill of the best physicians, can be speedily and thoroughly cured by the use of a very simple remedy. This remedy may be found in the JOHN B. REY'S HOOPELAKA, a preparation long known in some parts of Europe, but now first offered to the American public. It is simple in its application but certain in its effects, and will cure without fail the most desperate and malignant case of whooping cough in from four to six days. For sale at No. 102 Front-st., New-York.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE THE LEASE AND fixtures of a large billiard-saloon, (8 tables,) which is now clearing from $40 to $60 per week, from billiards alone, with every chance of increased business by the addition of a good bar. The present proprietor being a man of means and extensively engaged in business which compels him to be traveling, offers the whole at less than cost on easy terms. The tables are in perfect order, having been refitted this month with Phelan's Patent Cushions. For further particulars, inquire of LOUIS C. KOPPEL & CO., No. 24 North William-st.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 47 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVITT & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 up ward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway,

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

49TH DIVIDEND,

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 will be issued always after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 39
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
JNO. WAITS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 34-av., corner of 27th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 31st of December will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Pres.
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 15, 1858.—The Bonds of Franklin County, Ohio, issued to this Company, and falling due on the 1st of January next, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, will be paid, with the remaining interest, warrant attached, at the Ocean Bank, New-York, on and after the 31st instant. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, '58.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 3d January, inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—COUPONS for interest on Bonds of Yuba County and City of Marysville, Cal. due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York.
DECKER, BRUMAGEM & CO.,
Marysville, Cal.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, } 14th-st., corner of 8th-av. }

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 10th January next will draw interest from the 1st January.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER—ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1858. MINNESOTA STATE BONDS.—The interest falling due Jan. 11, 1859, on Minnesota Bonds, will be paid upon presentation of the coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 83 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE.—ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY establishments in the city of Brooklyn, located in Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, and near the Post-Office, will be sold very cheap. It has been in existence over twenty-five years, and has a large and remunerative trade. An energetic young man can make a fortune by it. The advertiser is about engaging in other business, and will dispose of his interest and stock at the lowest cash valuation. Apply on the premises, G. W. MIDDLETON, No. 383 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$2,000—A PARTNER WITH FROM $2,000 to $5,000 to take charge of the office, books, &c., of a manufacturing business lately established, (or a special partner will be taken.) The advertiser is experienced, and a cash business can be profitably increased to any extent. References unexceptionable. Address WHOLESALE CASH TRADE, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG man, and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk. A line addressed to B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

$15,000 WANTED—WITH A PARTNER, IN an old established and profitable business, to take the place of the senior of the firm, who retires from ill health. Address Box No. 1,511 Post-office, New-York.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FANCY Goods business in Broadway, near Union-square, for sale; is well established, business increasing, stock light. Address G. A., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.

American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company
Proprietors' Opposition Line at Reduced Prices.

First Cabin.....$225 | Upper Steerage.....$100
Second Cabin.....150 | Lower Steerage.....90

From New York to San Francisco, including the transit of the Isthmus.

The splendid steamship
WASHINGTON,
2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL,
Having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her Pier, No. 5 North River, New-York, on
MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.,
Carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship
HERMANN,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy and means of transportation abundant.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Company, to JOHN P. TELVERTON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling green, New-York.

If the *Hermann* should fail to connect, we guarantee to take the passengers to California in the *Washington*.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Clipper of Saturday, Dec. 25.
The first-class
CLIPPER-SHIP "DERBY,"
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Jr., Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at
Pier No. 15, East River.

This elegant and substantial ship is of small capacity, thoroughly ventilated, sails remarkably fast, and has all the requisites of a first class California clipper. She is offered and recommended to shippers with confidence, insuring at the lowest rates, and always carrying and landing her cargoes in fine order. She has a large portion of her cargo already on board, and will have prompt dispatch as above.

For balance of freight apply to
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

N. B.—No SAL SODA taken by ships of this line.
Agent in San Francisco, Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co.
Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.
Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHELEMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)

Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in
99 DAYS,
delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.
Collections made in California and Oregon.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.

REMITTANCES.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland.

For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

FOR THE SOUTH,
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places may be had:

Montgomery, Ala.	$26	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	21
Augusta, Ga.	20	Palatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—There being no steamer on Wednesday next, the JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 25.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS — MISCELLANEOUS ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution directing that the Committee on Annual Taxes to "collect all matters concerning the Commissioners of Records since their appointment, with a view of presenting them before the Legislature (for the purpose of repealing the act passed April 13, 1855, appointing said Commissioners) at the earliest possible period," and report all the facts to the Board.

A resolution directing the Committee on County Officers to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fee for recording marriages from ten to two cents, was adopted.

The bill of Charles W. Baker for stationery furnished the County for election purposes amounting to $1,474 54 was presented and referred.

It was resolved that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for $250 in favor of James R. Whiting, Esq., and for the same amount in favor of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles for services as counsel in the case of the Commissioners of Records.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS—INTERESTING DEBATE—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CITY DEPARTMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, Alderman BRADLEY presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Information has been received that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois, will arrive in this City in a few days, *en route* for Washington; and

Whereas, It is eminently due to this esteemed patriot and distinguished Senator, that the City of New-York, through its constituted authorities, should extend to him a cordial welcome on his arrival, in order to express our admiration of the man, and of the principles which he has so long and so ably advocated, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to extend to the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the hospitalities of the City, and to welcome the guest of the Corporation during his stay in New-York.

And be it further

Resolved, That the flags be displayed on the City Hall during the day set apart for the reception of our distinguished guest.

Adopted.

Aldermen Bradley, McSpedon, Stephens, Starr and Lynes are the Committee.

Alderman TUCKER offered a resolution directing that the Joint Committee on Accounts present to the Board the result of its deliberations for the last six months. He said the Chairman of that Committee had the report at that moment in his pocket, or in his desk.

Alderman BOOLE arose to a point of order. The gentleman had stated what was false. [Order.] The report was down stairs. He repeated that the gentleman asserted what was false.

Alderman TUCKER said he had merely said that he understood that the Chairman of the Committee had the report in his pocket.

Alderman BOOLE said the Committee would have reported before it not been for the change made in the Committee of the Councilmen.

Alderman REED said if the majority of this Committee was determined not to report, he hoped the resolution of Alderman TUCKER would prevail. He thought the Committee should be instructed to report at the next meeting or should be discharged. The community should know before the close of the session, which would so soon expire, what truth there was in the charges which had been made against certain officials.

Alderman STEPHENS said certain statements had been published in the newspapers against certain members of the Common Council. These statements were read with a sort of morbid appetite by the community. This Committee had expended $10,000 for nothing. It was his opinion that there was more shadow than substance about this Committee.

Alderman REED thought there was more of substance than shadow about the Committee. He urged that the Committee should be directed to report immediately, or submit a statement to the Board.

Alderman ADAMS said that when he was a member of the Joint Committee on Accounts not even a clerk was allowed him, and now $10,000 had been given this Committee, and he very much doubted whether the community would ever get their money's worth back.

Alderman BOOLE assured the Board that he would not permit the year to die out without presenting the report of the Committee.

It was finally directed that the Committee report next Wednesday. Ayes, 10; nays, 4.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of confirming the award to Jacob Sharp of the contract for repairing Pier No. 35, N. R., appropriating $2,904 therefor, and authorizing the appointment of an inspector to superintend the work, was adopted.

Considerable debate followed a proposal to lease the Court-room and two stories of a building corner of Centre and Pearl streets, at $1,800 per annum, for the use of certain City Departments.

Alderman TUCKER was not in favor of leasing such an old, dilapidated building.

Alderman CLANCY wondered why gentlemen who had voted for hiring rooms in the TIMES Building opposed the hiring of apartments in this building, which were offered at a very low rent.

Alderman TUCKER said there was no comparison between the TIMES Building and this filthy hole.

The report in favor of leasing portions of the building was lost for the want of a constitutional vote, but the vote was reconsidered, and the subject was laid on the table.

Alderman HOFFMIRE moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the consideration of the question with regard to opening Albany-street. The motion was carried, and the papers were laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Friday, 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STEAM ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—REPORT ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

At the meeting of the Board, last evening, a resolution was offered, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to furnish all the Councilmen for 1859 with a copy of the fourth edition of the Revised Statutes, Davies, Laws of the State relating to the City, Hayward's Map of the City, with such stationery as is usual, a baton, and a metallic star. The resolution was laid over, as was one directing D. F. Valentine to prepare the Manual for the next year.

The ordinance relating to the New-York and Harlem Railroad, referred to at the last meeting, was called up and adopted, after a few amendments had been made. It gives the Company power to use steam as far as the south side of Forty-second-street for thirty years.

A resolution, extending the hospitalities of the City to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and concurred in. On motion, a Committee of five were appointed to receive Mr. Douglas.

By resolution, the construction of a new Engine House, at No. 7 North Moore-street, for Company No. 16, was authorized.

The report of the Committee on Assessments, in favor of reducing amount of assessment on the property of Wm. James Stewart, and others, for sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Broadway to and through Seventh-avenue to Fifty-sixth-street, was called up and concurred in.

The report of the special Committee, appointed to examine the manner in which the reservoir in Central Park is being constructed, was called up and adopted. The Committee reported:

"That immediately after their appointment they visited the reservoir grounds, and that at that time the Contractors were engaged in cleaning the grounds of soil, muck and other vegetable matter, and the boulders which were upon the surface of the ground; that they were excavating ditches for the puddle walls, which were to be placed in the centre of the embankments; that the ditches generally, if not always, were excavated to the rock, and a course of concrete masonry was built upon the rock, as a foundation for the puddle wall; that little or no embankment, except from material excavated from ditches, and but a very small amount of puddle wall had been made. A close examination of the work, in connection with the plans and specifications, convinced your Committee that the same was prosecuted with strict conformity to the contract, and the contractors appeared to be making due progress with their work.

"At the same time your Committee could not but foresee the instability of the work; the embankments, themselves, of smaller dimensions than is common for such work, were, with the exception of the puddle wall, to be built upon the natural earth, which is generally of an objectionable character. From an examination of the ditches, it was evident that some portions of the bank would rest upon beds of quicksand, and others upon a material composed chiefly of mica, which, when it comes in free contact with water is little or no better than the quicksand; while underneath a large portion of the bank, the rock is so shelly and porous as to offer but little resistance to the free flow of water. As might have been expected from such foundations, there was constantly a large flow of water into the ditches, from the sides. Such was the condition of the work, at the New Reservoir, at the time of the visit of your Committee.

"It was, however, thought advisable to await the developments of the work before making report, and individual members of the Committee have, from time to time, examined the work in its progress, which examinations have but tended to confirm the fears awakened upon their first visit. Upon an examination of the work our attention is immediately arrested as to the size of the embankments, they being so much less than are common for works of such magnitude.

"The report then quotes from the original specification for the building of the reservoir, and the plan of such structures as recommended by Prof. MAHON, of the Military Academy, and proceeds:

"It will be seen that an embankment forty feet high will be upon the Reservoir plan; one hundred and thirty-five feet will be upon bottom, exclusive of the one foot soil. While upon the other, (Prof. MAHAN'S,) it will be from one hundred and ninety-five to three hundred and twenty. But this is by no means the worst feature in the case; for, from the nature of the foundation which has been already stated, the only practical barrier to the water is the puddle wall, which is only from four to sixteen feet wide, and that, unfortunately made of material of very questionable quality, exposed to saturation from the water of the reservoir from within, and in many instances from springs and runs of water from without.

"Your Committee cannot but regard the durability of such a structure, to say the most of it, problematical, too much so to justify the impounding of nearly one hundred acres of water, thirty-eight feet deep, literally over the heads of a large portion of the citizens of this populous City. Located at a point where a break would inevitably destroy the lives of thousands, they cannot look upon a remote contingency which would cause such a disaster, without just fear.

"Nor are these fears shared alone by your Committee; they have taken frequent occasion to converse with many intelligent citizens who have visited the work, and they almost invariably find the same feeling of distrust. And to the causes already enumerated, many have added the possibility of the embankment being punctured by the workings of muskrats, wharf-rats and other animals, which have been known to injure works of this kind, and the small protection which is afforded against a hole being made through the bank by unprincipled men, the suggestions are also worthy of consideration.

"It is not sufficient that this work should be done in a manner which will only secure probable durability, but every precaution should be taken to guard against failure; the aim should be positive safety, and no pains should be spared within the wisdom of man until that point is reached; less than that is trifling with the lives and property of our citizens.

"Various suggestions have been made as to the manner this safety can be secured; the one which appears to command popular favor is, in the opinion of the Committee, the most practical plan. A wall of concrete, like that used as a foundation of the puddle, in place of the puddle wall, to be four feet wide on top, with a bottom of one foot in ten, so as to give it sufficient base to prevent its being affected by the settling or other moving of the embankment on either side.

"This, resting upon a firm basis of rock, would not settle. Placed in the centre of embankment, it would be removed from any action of frost. Its dimensions would be sufficient to prevent displacement by the settling of the embankment; impervious to water, it would completely prevent its passage, and would also present a sufficient barrier against punctures, either by animals or vicious men.

"The Committee are therefore unanimous in recommending the following:

"*Resolved*, That, as an additional security, a concrete wall be, and is hereby directed to be constructed in the middle of the embankment of the New Reservoir, to be of the following dimensions: To commence on the rock, and to be carried to two feet above top water line, with a batter of one foot in every ten, of such width at bottom as will give, with such batter four feet width at top: the said wall to be constructed under that section of the existing specification and contract providing for extra work.

JOHN VAN TINE,
H. W. GENET,
JAMES WEBB,
THOMAS A. DUNN,
BENJAMIN T. RHOADS.
} Special Committee on New Reservoir.

Quite a lengthy discussion arose on the question of extending permission to certain parties to erect public urinals on the piers, and in the neighborhood of the public squares of the City. Councilman BRADY opposed the plan, and Mr. ARCULARIUS favored it. The report recommending it was at first lost by a vote of 10 to 7, but was reconsidered, and finally laid on the table. We trust that this matter will receive further consideration. It is one of public necessity, and some such plan as that proposed by the projectors, and which prevails in large European cities, should certainly be adopted here.

The resolution to appropriate $500 to defend the members of the Common Council in the matter of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, was called up and adopted.

The Case of Billy Mulligan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am reluctantly compelled to beg of you the following brief corrections of the evidence given in the recent trial of BILLY MULLIGAN.

The entire statement of CATHERINE SMITH is a sheer fabrication. Not a single allegation in it is true. It is a story evidently made up for the occasion, and it struck me with utter surprise when I first heard it in Court as something entirely new that I had never seen or known, or had the least conception of before.

Nearly the whole of the other woman's statement is equally a manufactured set of falsehoods. Her declaration of knowing me for the last five or six years; of going with me to No. 136 or 236 Mercer-street; of being at my place several different times prior to the 7th of July; of my catching hold of MULLIGAN by his coat collar; my shaking him and calling him a d—d scoundrel for interfering with my affairs; MULLIGAN'S telling me twice to let him go, and my refusing; MULLIGAN'S telling me if I did not let him go he would slap me in the face; MULLIGAN'S striking me *with the open hand*; my tapping her on the shoulder when I accidentally met her in Bleecker-street; her statement that when I called at her house in Houston-street one day, [I never called but once and that once was about this case.] I asked her if she was going to Court to swear against MULLIGAN, and her replying that she would not swear wrongfully for any one; my telling her that if she would swear to my wishes I would give her a piano-forte and music lessons, when my partner was not there; and my often giving her change in the streets, [I never gave her but six cents, and that was on one occasion when she begged it for stage fare,] all this is an absolute fabrication and without one vestige of reality in truth.

It would seem that the defendant in this case, (MULLIGAN,) despairing of escape from just punishment without some testimony in his favor which the truth would not give him, has betaken himself to these two abandoned women, and procured them to give such testimony as would suit his purpose. Indeed, the latter of these two women declared to me, when I called upon her, that one of MULLIGAN'S counsel had seen her, and had taken down on paper those statements which she had agreed with him to make in MULLIGAN'S favor and against me; whereas, prior to this time, she had been on exactly the opposite tack, and had declared at the Fifteenth Ward Stationhouse that I had done nothing whatever which should have provoked his assailment of me. I here distinctly repeat that I did not knock down any woman in this affair at all; that I did not assail any woman in any way whatever, and that I did not touch MULLIGAN at all, nor even attempt or threaten to do so. For reasons, which it might be invidious to state, some of my most material evidence, especially the rebutting portion of it, was excluded from the trial, and hence the case was closed with an aspect upon it quite at variance with the truth.

Let the reader imagine how he himself would feel, if highly injurious false representations were made against him in a public court, and thence through the press, which defamatory representations he had no possible power to correct in the place where they were made, and he will then appreciate *my* feelings and the motive which has impelled the publication of this note.

But the interest of this case does not hinge upon matters merely personal to the writer. There is an important principle involved in it which is of alarming concern to us all. *If manufactured testimony can be brought into Court, and be made to determine the result of cases, who of us is safe?* Yours, &c.,

J. F. WARNER.

[Advertisement.]
A SWEET BREATH.
The Prairie Flower is every hour
Increasing in demand;
A certain cure for breath impure
It's known throughout the land.

Dyspepsia, putrid fever, bile,
It conquers in a trice;
The skin and teeth it makes the while
White, rosy, pure and nice.

Blotches and freckles, gangrene sores,
It cures—oh, what a pity
I never knew 'twas sold before
By druggists through the City.

Price, 50 cents per bottle. Principal agency, No. 331 Broadway. E. A. HARTLEY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]
BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.
Parents will please take notice that
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., have made large and novel additions to their
WINTER STYLES
of School and Dress Clothing for Boys, and have THIS WEEK introduced
SIX ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S is the Cheapest Clothing House in the United States.

[Advertisement.]
WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND FAMILY USE.
From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.
The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall-st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
The name of that firm (A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of what they represent.

[Advertisement.]
THOMPSON'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE LIST of all genuine bank notes will be issued in a few days, and given free to all new subscribers to *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. This is the most complete and useful work of the kind ever published.
Subscription to the *Reporter*, by mail, weekly, $2; semi-monthly, $1; monthly, 75 cents, including *Book of Coins* and *Descriptive List*. Address
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st.,
Or PLATT ADAMS, Publisher, No. 117 Franklin-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY.
THE IVORYTYPE,
A new and beautiful style of picture just introduced.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Minatures in Oil, &c., for the approaching Holidays, at
GURNEY'S Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway
Open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 259 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Should be kept in every family where there are children. The severest cases of sudden fever, or sickness from over-eating, are relieved in a few hours, and the little sufferers made strong and well again. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
OLD BRANDIES AT NEW PRICES.
In anticipation of heavy importations, next Spring, of New Brandies of the great vintages of 1857 and 1858, I am induced to offer all my accumulated stock of Rare Old Brandies at greatly reduced prices, as well as New Brandies just imported by me direct from the best houses in Cognac. These Brandies are guaranteed to be entirely pure, and are all, new and old, of the very first class—indeed, I may venture to say, unequalled in the market. The prices, lower than any known for many years, range as follows, per gallon: $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50, by the demijohn, or larger quantity. At such prices the terms must necessarily be cash. FRED. S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-street,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A PROVIDENTIAL PROVISION!—Providence has conferred a blessing upon mankind by permitting the discovery of GAYETTY'S Medicated paper for the water-closet. It not only cures Piles, but is invaluable to the healthy as a preventive. All other paper (no matter how white) is poisonous and pernicious, and should never be used. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper should be substituted (especially among children) for any other. Above all things avoid the use of printed paper. GAYETTY'S dépôt is at No. 61 Ann-street. The paper is also for sale by every respectable druggist. See that the discoverer's name is in every sheet, (watermarked,) and his autograph is on every package.

[Advertisement.]
AN OLD SONG AND A NEW HAT.—There is an old song which says, "You can't judge a man by the coat that he wears." You can judge a man by the hat that he wears, though. For instance, when you see a man with one of KNOX'S hats upon his head, you may set that man down as a sensible person, and *vice versa*. KNOX'S number is 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THE TINY PANTOMIME PERFORMERS.—The twenty children who compose the famous Zavistowski Troupe, are really brilliant dancers and pantomimists. Their talent would do credit to older heads and heels. This afternoon and evening they and the Wren Juvenile Comedians produce three excellent and really very diverting pieces. They are admirable.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 17.

$500	Virginia 6s	98	550	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20
6,000	do	97¾	100	do	s15 20
7,000	do	97⅞	35	do	20⅛
10,000	Georgia St. 6s	102	200	do	b60 20
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 31½
3,000	Cal. St. 7s N. B.	91⅝	230	do	31⅝
500	do	91⅝	200	do	s10 31⅝
3,000	E. R. Bs, '75	85	255	M. So. & N. Ia. G'd S.	47½
2,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mtg.	75	10	do	47⅝
3,500	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	90	108	Panama R. R.	s60 119
50,000	do	89¾	200	do	s60 118⅝
5,000	do	s60 89⅜	325	do	118⅝
10,000	do	s60 89¾	50	do	b30 119
50,000	La Cr'sse & Mil. L'd Gr'ts	25	5	Ill. Central R. R.	71¾
5,000	do	b30 25	325	do	71¾
1,000	Gal. & Chicago Mt Bs	91½	162	do	71¾
15	Bank of Republic	122	50	do	70¾
10	Continental Bk	103	800	Gal. & Chicago R.	71¾
105	Del. & H. Canal Co.	96½	15	do	72
100	Guil. Mining Co.	1⅞	50	do	s10 71⅞
100	do	1⅞	5	do	71¾
965	New-York Cen. R.	117	200	do	71⅞
200	do	83⅞	150	do	b60 71⅞
100	do	b15 83⅞	150	do	b30 71⅞
5	do	84	300	do	s10 71⅝
100	do	s10 83¾	50	do	b30 71¾
200	do	b60 83⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	s10 61
200	do	s30 83⅝	810	do	61
600	do	b60 83⅝	300	do	b60 61
200	do	b10 83⅞	300	do	60⅝
500	Erie Railroad	17⅛	500	do	s30 60⅝
5	Hud. R. R. R.	33⅜	250	do	60⅞
10	Harlem Railroad	11⅜	50	do	s10 60¾
100	Reading R. R.	s10 5	100	Del. L. & W. RR.	50
700	do	s60 51⅛	150	L. C. & Mil. RR.	34⅝
100	do	s10 51⅜	175	do	37⅛
200	do	bnw 51⅜	100	do	s10 9
100	Mich. Cent. R. R.	45⅜	100	do	s3 3
60	do	43¾	300	Penn. Coal Co.	s60 80
50	do	s60 49	316	Pacific Mail SS Co.	90½
100	do	49	100	Dorchester F. S. Co.	6
100	do	b60 49	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	96

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94¾	10	Erie Railroad	17¾
15,000	do	91⅞	50	do	b60 17¾
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	24½	500	Reading R. R.	b10 51⅜
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	73	100	do	s60 51⅝
150	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	96	50	do	51⅝
150	Penn. Coal Co.	80	200	do	b10 51⅝
50	Canton Co.	103½	60	Mich. Cen. R. R.	49
100	Cumberland Pref.	20	150	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	47⅝
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 90	15	Panama Railroad	119
650	N. Y. C. R.	bnw 83⅝	50	Ill. Central R. R.	69
750	do	83⅞	140	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	31⅜
100	do	b60 83⅞	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	60¾
50	do	b4 83⅞	100	do	s30 60¾
10	do	83⅞	200	do	s60 60½
50	do	b3 83⅝	150	Mil. & Mis. R.	12
200	do	b10 83⅞	100	L. C. & Mil. RR.	3
200	do	s10 83⅜	100	do	s30 3
200	do	b60 83⅜	200	Har. R. Pref.	b60 20
200	do	b10 83⅜			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$8,000	Chi. City 6s	88	10 Bank of Com. 104
4,000	Water. City 8s	26	10 Hope Fire Ins. Co. 98
2,000	C. St Paul & F. du Lac 8s	13¾	20 Am. Guano Co. s8¾
2,000	T. of B., Wis. 8s	35	20 Shoe & L. Bank 110¼
5,000	T. of F. M., Io. 8s	70	10 Marine Bank. 85½
6,500	Wis. Scrip, 12s	100	12 Great West. In. Co. 145
3,000	Mil. City 7s	66	12 Hum. Fire In. Co. 106¾
3,000	Sac. City 10s	65	50 Am. Guano Co. s8¾
4,000	T. H. & Alton R.	28	50 Kerosene Oil Co. s4¼
10	Bk of N. Y.	110½	50 Kerosene Oil Co. 4¾
25	Mech. Bk. Asso'n.	100	100 Kerosene Oil Co. 4⅝

FRIDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

At the Stock Exchange, this morning, the market wavered on the Share list soon after the business of the Board opened, and, when the call reached the Western Stocks, very decided weakness was shown on Michigan Central and Illinois Central. The first-named sold at 49 ₱ cent., and the last fell to 70½, and subsequently to 69 ₱ cent. The sales of the Michigan Central Stock appear to be pressed on the receipts of the first week in December, which are quite slim, but scarcely a reliable test of what the whole month's traffic is to turn out. The *Arabia's* advices are against Illinois Central in the English market, where 125,000 of the 175,000 shares issued are now held. The sales quoted by telegraph are 72½@72@ 71 ₱ cent. sterling money, equal with the exchange on the cost of the shares ($32½@$31) to about 74@75 ₱ cent. here; so that the depression today is even greater than the weakness of the stock on the other line would seem to justify. The lowest sales are no more than $29 for $60 paid in. The other Western Roads sympathized to some extent, but subsequently recovered to yesterday's rates. The old sellers of Galena and Rock Island for the *Bear* account seem disposed to pause in the movement in that direction, not from any immediate improvement in the prospects of these lines, but because of the heavy oversales by other parties, which are said to be out of all proportion to the supply of certificates for delivery. The State Stocks and leading Dividend paying shares were all firm after the printed list this afternoon, and so were Reading shares. The speculative holders of New-York Central, some of whom were sellers yesterday at 84@84¼ ₱ cent., were not mistaken in the calculation that another effort would be made to depress the Stock after the immediate deliveries for the *short* account were eased up a little. The market opened at 83⅞, and at this figure and at 83⅜@83½, about 6,000 shares were put out for cash and on time, after which the bids advanced to 83⅞, and at the close there were few or no sellers under 84 ₱ cent., except on time options. The sellers of Reading also were less free in their movement, and the stock finally closed 51⅜@52 ₱ cent. Panama shares were firm at 119 ₱ cent. cash, and time options scarce. This stock and Pacific Mail, which, according to the argument used during the apprehension of international difficulties a few days ago, were most exposed to the possible contingency of war, ought now by the same line of argument to go up to the best prices of the month, particularly as both earn and pay large dividends, and are relieved of all immediate prospect of Nicaragua competition as well as Gulf hostilities. The Panama Company will make another 6 ₱ cent. half-yearly dividend in a few weeks, leaving the present cost only 113 ₱ cent. In reference to Pacific Mail, whateve may be said of its objectional connection with the steamship Commodore, VANDERBILT, and the means which he is suspected of employing to defeat competition, and thereby continue his subsidy of $56,000 a month, is undoubtedly in the receipt of enormous earnings, and on a capital of $3,600,000 is paying 25@30 ₱ cent. a year, with the present ability to write off one-half the last Spring's valuation of their steamships to profit and loss and yet leave their capital whole, from the cash and other surplus means in hand. The stock closed at 90¼ ₱ cent. Among the Railway Bonds, some heavy sales were made in Illinois Central Constructions at 89¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 89½@¼ on seller's option, 60 days. La Crosse Land Grants were also weak, selling down to 25@24½ ₱ cent. Erie, Hudsons and New-York Centrals were firm, and but few parcels offered. Missouri sixes, Tennessees and Virginias are all in request, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. better than yesterday. The general market finally left off firm at 4 o'clock.

The market for Money rules as reported yesterday. Discounts range from 4 to 6 ₱ cent. for strictly prime bills, according to date, and the partialities of the lender for particular names. Fair bills go at 6@7 ₱ cent. Demand loans, or money left on temporary deposit with the old Broker firms, may be quoted from 3 to 4 ₱ cent., and these parties in turn reemploy the means at from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange rule on time contracts is uniformly 6 ₱ cent. The firm condition of the Foreign Exchanges, to-day, is the subject of remark, without reference to the Money or Bullion markets, neither of which is adversely influenced. The rates on London are 109¼@109½ for prime merchant bills, and 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. for bank and bankers. The last named, who compete at the South with the local banks, have been driven up to comparatively high terms on a very large Cotton movement, by reason of the ease in Money and the heavy reserve of Specie at New-Orleans. This leaves the question here, where the resales are principally made for all parties, one of price rather than supply. The rates almost touch specie points, without inducing, as yet, an export demand for Bullion. The shipment to-morrow is reported at $250,000. The movemen by the *Persia* next Wednesday may be large, as there is a supply of bar gold in market from the last California arrival, but the demand has not yet been indicated. The sales of Exchange to-day were principally at 109½@⅝. Francs are easier again, 5.17½f.@5.13¾f. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were only $40,257; the payments, $160,877; balance, $6,248,897.

Our table of yesterday on the Exchange of products between the United States and the other States of the world and their colonies, will have shown that for the first time since 1847, when the partial famine in Europe stimulated our Broad and Provision exports, this country covered its entire purchases of Foreign Goods for our own market by the exchange of Domestic Produce, exclusive of Bullion. After deducting the Foreign merchandise reexported, the difference for 1858 in *our favor* is $8,672,620. In 1857, and the preceding nine years, it was against us as follows:

In 1857	$54,604,582	In 1852	$40,472,182
1856	29,212,887	1851	26,856,081
1855	9,272,156	1850	29,833,800
1854	60,785,556	1849	855,026
1853	60,811,890	1848	10,448,191

Average $32,315,235 a year on total.....$323,152,351

The main reason of the change in our favor this year, is of course to be traced to the crisis of 1857. But had that disturbance, on reaching Europe, more nearly touched the vitality of the Cotton trade, so as to produce here a decline in the value and volume of the raw material exported, to correspond with the decline in our other exports, (exclusive of Gold,) the difference on the other side would have been, even on the diminished Import list, fifteen or twenty millions. But the demand for this staple being well maintained in Europe, after the crisis, and even through it, the comparative export result of 1858 and 1857 stands as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Cotton	$131,386,661	$131,565 859
Other Produce	119,964,372	147,340,854
Total	$251,351,033	$278,906,713

OUR CUSTOMERS FOR COTTON IN 1858.

Foreign States.	Bales	Value.
Britain and her Colonies	1,702,055	$90,278,241
France and her Colonies	386,703	21,188,022
Spain and her Colonies	86 167	4,862,983
Russia	68 652	4,122,996
Germany	67,488	4,513,749
Holland	17,518	1,031,162
Belgium	19,761	1,015 023
Sweden	8,427	458,776
Sardinia	39.987	2,045,568
Austria	15,631	794,857
Mexico	42 134	1,074,818
Portugal	6	206
Total	2,454,529	$131,386,661

The average export value per bale is $53 13, the bales averaging 455¾ pounds weight each; the average price per pound is 11⅞ cents. The difference in the weight of bales taken by Sardinia and the bags taken by Mexico is nearly one-half. Of twelve millions weight in Sea Island Cottons included in the table, England took 9,382,000 pounds, and France the remainder.

The Pennsylvania Central Company show the following business for November:

	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
November, 1858	$440,226 81	$226,048 41	$181,178 40
Last year	366,453 97	216,549 05	149,904 92
Increase	$73,772 84	$42,499 36	$31,273 48
Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, '58	$4,774,296 00	$2,758,639 58	$2,015,656 42
Last year	4,714,335 06	2,965,876 97	1,748,458 11

The *Express* this afternoon reports of the new Kansas Gold Mines and their product:

"The result of the assay of gold from the Cherry River Mines, received within a few days from Leavenworth, Kansas, by Messrs. SEWELL, FERRIS & Co., of this City, shows that, with the exception of a few small lots from Georgia, it is the finest gold ever received from any part of North America,—its value, after melting, being $20 06 ₱ ounce—fineness, 970½ thousandths."

The following shows the Earnings of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the month of November:

	1857.	1858.
Passengers	$33,131 20	$32,304 70
Freight	25,628 22	40,141 75
Mail and Miscellaneous	8,778 41	3,793 98
Total	$67,537 83	$76,240 43
Increase in November, 1858		$8,702 60

For the quarter ending 30th November, the Earnings for 1857 and 1858, compare as follows:

	1857.	1858.
September	$78,991 67	$79,453 32
October	82,993 99	84,062 66
November	67,537 83	76,240 43
Total	$229,523 49	$239,756 41
Increase in 1858		$10,232 92

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$1,127,561	$572,906	$1,200,176
Thrown on market	922,867	370,623	1 217,844
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$90,714,696	$89,930,215	$57,351,296
Thrown on market	88,697 065	81,016,288	65,216,078

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	906	$294,324	96	$26,642	69	$25,480
Man. of Cotton	1,984	331,907	185	15,856	87	16,379
Man. of Silk	346	269,164	28	28,772	21	17,591
Man. of Flax	2,623	126,992	43	8,783	52	11,818
Miscellaneous	241	88,216	32	9,520	104	35,673
Total	6,100	$1,110,603	284	$89,573	333	$106,941
		89,573				1,110,603
Total Entered		$1,200,176	Total Marketed			$1,217,544

Meeting of the Creditors of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 15.

A meeting of the creditors of the Trust Company, called by Mr. NESMITH, was held at Melodeon Hall yesterday forenoon. There were forty persons present. The meeting formally organized by appointing Mr. N. BARTLETT Chairman, and Mr. Jos. BIGGS Secretary. WM. KEY BOND, Esq., one of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the creditors in September, 1857, then gave a long, tedious account of the explosion of the Trust Company, and what the Directors *promised* to do, and what they had *not* done. Col. BOND closed his remarks by presenting to Mr. NESMITH'S meeting a preamble and series of resolutions, which were read and adopted by a little more than a majority vote, but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. H. B. HARDY, and the resolutions taken up separately. Dr. FORE said that the creditors had come to the meeting feeling that there *was some shrinking elsewhere*. Judge MCLEAN undoubtedly stood ready to carry out the decree, if it was only *asked for*, but would not proceed except on motion. Dr. F. was in favor of reconsidering the resolutions, and then sink or swim with the United States Court. He was against any compromise. The resol